IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 55,957—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 19, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
24th May	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANCUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	16000	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Latour	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cossu	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5220	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 453 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 676 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

CLARKES B 41.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for Sailing	Date	Time	Route	via.
Linga ...	2185	Mon. 19th May	11 a.m.*	P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1236	Thurs. 22nd May.	9 a.m.	† O. M.
Lhasa ...	2184	Friday 23rd May	10 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 22nd May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
19th May, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	9th June.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th June.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	" 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Muree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December "	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.t.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.(of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000.00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000.00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	" "	
Chester	125	" "	
Devoe's	125	" "	
Monkey	125	" "	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1913, for construction of the NEW SMALL CAUSES COURT, BOMBAY. Value of work about Rs. 6,11,600. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 30,500, Thirty thousand and five hundred only should accompany each Tender. Security deposit of Rs. 61,000 sixty one thousand only (including the earnest money of Rs. 30,500), will be required from the contractor, whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 13th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

CALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES for the New Issue are ready for distribution, and will be delivered to the shareholders, in exchange for their receipts, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.'s Office) on and from the 19th day of May, 1913.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Managing Agents.

[illegible]TH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

[illegible]NDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PAINTS."

[illegible]ERS superscribed "Tenders for [illegible]supply of Paints" are invited [illegible]e received by the Chief Store[illegible]n his office at Lahore (Post [illegible]Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1913, (at which date, time and place they will be opened), for 12 months supplies commencing 1st July, 1913.

All Paints must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state at what place in India they will be made. Paints of English manufacture are not required and will not be accepted. The paints will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of tender. The undermentioned are the approximate quantities of Paints required:—

1. Paint dry Prussian blue....4 cwts.
2. do. Ultramarine blue.4 cwts.
3. do. Oxide red .....250 cwts.
4. do. Yellow Ochre.. 20 cwts.
5. do. Brunswick green 2 cwts.
6. do. Paint Moist Black .....800 cwts.
7. do. Brunswick green 300 cwts.
8. do. Purple Brown... 200 cwts.
9. do. Yellow Ochre... 500 cwts.
10. do. Ready mixed for use Oxide red 2,500 cwts.

[illegible]rm of Tender can be obtained on [illegible]lication by approved Contractors [illegible] the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, [illegible]h Western Railway, Lahore, by [illegible]m a charge of Rs. 5 will be made [illegible]ach Tender form.

[illegible]mples of Paints tendered for [illegible]ch must not be submitted in less [illegible]tities than 14 lbs.) legibly marked [illegible] the name and address of Tenderer [illegible] description of Paint should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1913. Unaccepted samples will not be returned.

Earnest money as prescribed in the form of Tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Paints," and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 6th May 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO, BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* I printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

SEE and HEAR
Miss GEORGIE CORLASS
in her latest song
"THE ARMY OF TO-DAY."

MR. HARRY QUININGBOROUGH
Nature's Own Comedian.

THE LATEST FILMS
including
"THE BLACK MASK."
And many others.

BOXING.

MAY 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

COMMENCING AT 9 P. M. NIGHTLY SHARP.

COOPERAGE ENCLOSURE.

TWELVE THREE ROUND FIGHTS, each Night and the following Contests:—

6 ROUNDS.

Monday, 19th.—
Pte. Feast, 1st S.F. (Bantam Weight Champion of Regt. and Runner up 9th Divn. Tournament.) V. Pte. Burns, Loyal North Lancs. (Bantam Weight Champion of Regt.)

10 ROUNDS.

Tuesday, 20th.—
Deputy-Inspector Melville (Middle Weight Champion of Bombay.) V. Pte. Kinnard, Loyal North Lance. (Middle Weight Champion of Regt.)

10 ROUNDS.

Wednesday, 21st.—
Pte. Plant, 7th Dragoon Guards (Bantam Weight Champion of India.) V. L. C. McCarthy Cheshire Regt. (Bantam Weight Champion 9th Divn.)

10 ROUNDS.

Thursday, 22nd.—
Pte. Sly, Middlesex Regt. (Light Weight Champion 8th Division.) V. Pte. Makins, Loyal North Lancs. (Light Weight Champion 6th Divn.)

5 ROUNDS.

Friday, 23rd.—
Boy Crump, 1st S.F. (Boy Champion of Regt.) V. Boy Champion of B. V. A. Cadets.

Saturday, 24th.—
Finals of 10 Competitions.

SPECIAL FEATURE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

PRICES of ADMISSION:—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, SEASON TICKETS to Reserved 1st and 2nd Class Seats Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 respectively.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to 3rd and 4th Class Seats.

RESERVED SEATS from Messrs. McALPIN and Co., and Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 17th May 1913.

THE PROGRAMME.

1. TROUBLESOME BABY..... (Comic).
2. CORSICA..... (Views).
3. THEIR LIVES FOR GOLD..... (STAR FILM).
4. GAUMOUT ..... (GRAPHIC).
5. } WRECK OF AURORA ..... (STAR FILM).
6. }
7. CALINS AS A JERRY BUILDER .....

PRICES Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE

FOR THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

LIMITED

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 „ „ MACHINEMEN.

Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to

ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Fydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED.—A good PIANO accompanist for Violin practice twice a week. Apply stating terms to Box No. 745, care of this Paper.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED.

TO CONTRACTORS—WANTED immediate OFFERS for over 2,000 feet of wall (blue stone and Porebunder Stone) Window Frames, Sashes, Marble Steps, etc., Apply

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LD,
or
HALL & ANDERSON,
Architects,
Whiteaways Buildings.

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-to-date up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills. Thorough trained men, well up in overhauling second-hand machinery and with practical knowledge of all work in Carding and Spinning departments need only apply. Handsome salary.

Apply stating age, salary expected, record of previous service, copies of testimonials, etc., to X, care of this paper.

Wanted a qualified TEACHER in Building materials and construction, Mensuration and Bridgework for P. T. Lee Chengalvaroya Naicker's Technical Institute Vepery on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. Apply before the 10th June 1913 to the SECRETARY, Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras, with copies of testimonials and information as to the examination passed, the training undergone and history of service.

WANTED for the Savant Vadi Public works Department, a 3rd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who must be a competent turner and fitter and be a certificated Steam Road Roller Driver and able to do general fitting work.

Preference will be given to men who have experience of Steam Roller driving. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials stating salary required to the

POLITICAL AGENT,
Savant Vadi.
Savant Vadi, 30th April, 1913.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

AN ALL-ROUND PROGRAMME. PICTURES TO PLEASE.

THE GIRL WITH THE GUN.

AN EXCITING STORY OF LIFE IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

If you want a really thrilling Picture, don't fail to see this.

SEE ALSO:—

1. HAPPY-GO-LUCKY TIM..... (Comic).
2. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR..... (Coloured Comic Play).
3. THE BEGGAR BOY ..... (Drama).
4. THE COASTS OF NEW ZEALAND... (Travel).
5. BEWARE OF THE DOG!..... (Comic).

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

At 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY. DADAR. BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE", OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10; Apply to Box No. 418, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One of the finest Gentlemen's OUTFITTING and TAILORING BUSINESSES in Calcutta. Doing a large turnover a small stock. Only reason for selling, owner retiring. For particulars apply Box No. 333, care of this paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

GRAND	Price			
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	5	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4	14	2	do.
White Camella 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	4	0	do
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	10	0	per 8 galns

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cocoria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.		
Yearly	Rs.	20	0
Half-yearly	„	11	0
Quarterly	„	6	0
Monthly...	„	2	0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.		

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs.	26	0
Half-yearly	„	13	8
Quarterly...	„	7	0
Monthly...	„	2	8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.		

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6 0	per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
ONE SHOW ONLY TO-NIGHT 6-30.
10 O'clock show at "Alcazar."
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION NIGHTLY.
RECARD (Monte) AND BEST (Olive)
IN
MERRY MOMENTS OF MIRTH MELODY.
BANJO PLAYING EXTRA-ORDINARY.
LITTLE MONA
(THE QUEEN OF SONG).
THE TALK OF BOMBAY.
Press Note.—Well does she deserve the great ovation she receives for her song "MY HERO"
From the Chocolate soldier. THE SILVERY RESONANCE OF HER VOICE AND SUBTLE STYLE MAKES IT INSPIRING.
MISS MARIE GODWIN.
AN OLD FAVOURITE OF BOMBAYITES IN HER LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESSES.
OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
THE PICK OF THE CINEMA WORLD.
TO-NIGHT OUR 10 O'CLOCK SHOW WILL BE AT THE ALCAZAR.
COMBINED PROGRAMME.
CINEMA DE LUXE AND ALCAZAR.
BOOK NOW! PRICES AS USUAL.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO
THE "ALCAZAR,"
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
IF NOT! GO TO-NIGHT
Two Houses Nightly, 6-30 and 10.
"DOUBLE BILL" at 10 P. M.
THE MELBOURNES
IN H. M. S. NONSENSE.
A JUMBLE OF JOLLITIES
That will keep you in
FITS OF LAUGHTER.
TOM MELBOURNE
The Comedian who gets all his points home
WITH THE MINIMUM OF EFFORT.
WITH THE MAXIMUM OF EFFECT
Our EXCLUSIVE Pictures
THE "STAR" DRAMA.
A WOMAN'S WIT
See how a woman saved the Honour of her Country.
"DOUBLE BILL"
TO-NIGHT at 10 P. M.
COMBINED PROGRAMME
CINEMA DE LUXE
AND ALCAZAR.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.
AGENTS WANTED.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Warturm 1,127 tons, Captain M. Krull, arrived here on Friday evening from Calcutta 6th May with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons Captain Y. Komoshita sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Persia 4,154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw left Bombay for England on Saturday, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab Company's steamer Koweit, 2,036 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis sailed on Saturday for Cocanada with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A. Geddie sailed on Sunday for Jeddah with a general cargo.

The steamer Lightning, 2,121 tons Captain J. E. Crockston, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 1 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

The steamer Yola, 2,246 tons, Captain S. E. Williams, sailed on Sunday for Portsaid for order.

The steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A. Erikson, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,093 tons, Captain J. A. Coverley, sailed on Sunday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 9,174 tons, Captain Coltzan, left Bombay on Saturday for Zanzibar via Mormugoa, with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 370 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,834 tons, Captain H. Remiers, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Bullmouth, 2,607 tons Captain J. Hill, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Balik Papan, 24th April via Colombo with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and 22 cabin and 102 deck passengers.

The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen arrived here on Friday evening from Calcutta, 5th May, with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3497 tons Captain N. McNeil arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon, from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed in the evening for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Zanoni, 2,474 tons Captain Driver arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Port Talbot, 4th April with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Wardenfels, 2,792 tons Captain Spellman arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rotterdam, 20th April with a general cargo and coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr La Touche ..R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Higsman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 17.

Abaris.....1830 Rippon.....T M and Co
Bahadur.....2186 Peel.....T M & Co
Budrie.....1913 Fisher.....Arab St s Ld
Baron Balfour.....2552 Symonds ..K N and Co
Brackenhall.....2727 Field .....K N & Co
Calthness...2223 Bidland.....T M and Co
Canara.....3849 Phillips .....M M & Co
Cloutsham...3076 Wedgess ...W & A G and Co
Clan Macalister.....30650 lark .....J F and Co
Den of Kelly...2377 White .....K N and Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickey.....P and O Co
Faris.....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Galnvale .....2441 Sorare.....Yule
Itonus .....3401 Sufferin .....F F and Co
Kasara .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Kalona .....3209 Keasley .....Antwerp...
W & A G & Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson ..W and A G and Co
Kola.....570 Elton .....M M & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Mullin ....Turkish G Boat
Moshtari.....1110 Cottrell .....T M and Co
Mantua.....596 .....Vibert.....P & O Co
Nawab.....2041 Kaye .....T M and Co
Behmani 1872 .....Mc Intyre.....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Vellore .....3168 Kiddleton.....T M & Co
Vadala.....2164 Cocklin .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Buano	2762	Boxhall	...Hull		J F and Co
B Ormiston	3	...147	Hamilton	...Hull	...26-5 J F & Co
C & R Montebello	2770	Croft	.....		J F and Co
D & E Sardon Hall	3293	Rowlands			K N & Co
K Lawoo	1817	Coates	...Dagamia	Khandwani	
N Riverdale	2752	Mackind	...Marseilles		...23-5...T M and Co
N Crosby	2530	Williamson			...T M and Co
P Avristan	2448	Cobb			...16-5...J F and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra	2129	Obersich	.....	Trieste...	A L S N Co
8 Dan	2759	Cuchiel	...W and A G and Co		
5 Cheltonian	2761	Jones	...	Marseilles...	19-15...W and G & Co
6 Orissa	3525	Redfern	.....		M M and Co
9 Clan Cumming	..	3105	Gourlay	.....	J Finlay & Co
9 Arcadia	3513	Barcham	...Shanghai		...21-5...P and O Co
12 & 13 Colaba	...3899	Robertson	...Antwerp...		21-5...M M & Co
15 Istrar	...	..2979	Jacob	...Antwerp	...19-5... K N & Co
16 Sigrun	1384	Ouarheim	.....	Ralli Bros	

H W P D

Bullmouth .....2307 Hill.....
Coorland .....760 Goolami .....Bo S N Co
Netravati.....699 Fakeera...K'chi ...14-5... Bo S N Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen .....Bo S N Co
Warturm .....812 Krull.....

M W D D

Hoseines.....998 Fanning...17-5.....T M & Co

H W V D

Linga ..951 Butler...Karachi...19-5...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Warturm.....	Krull	Calcutta, May 6
	Ocean	C'tiansen...	Calcutta, May 5
17	Linga	Butler	Karachi May 25
	Bullmouth ..	Hill	B Papan, Ap 20
17	Cy of Sparta	McNeil ..	Karachi May 17
	Zanoni.....	Driver	P Talbot, Apr 4
18	Wardenfels...	Spellman .	R'dam. Apr 20

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
	City of York	Wilson.....	Karachi
17	Newby Hall..	Parker....	Mangalore, etc
	Shawedagon..	Creagh ..	Rangoon
	Faltala	Tallent ...	Jeddah, etc
	Koweit	Crewis	Cocanada
	Persia	Bradshaw	London
	Rangoon Maru	Komoshita	Kobe, etc
	Heim	Eriksen ...	Bangkok, etc
	Lightning ..	Crookston..	Calcutta
	Konig	Coltzen ..	Zanzibar, etc
	Eyas	Coverley ...	Liverpool, etc
18	Wartenfels..	Reimers ..	Hamburg, etc
	Naderi.....	Geddie	Jedah
	Yola	Williams...	Port Said
	Cy of Sparta	McNeil ...	Liverpool, etc

The steamer Mantua, for London, began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's. steamer Clan Macfarlane, left Liverpool on the evening of the 14th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chakrata, left Port Said on the morning of the 16th instant. The same Co's steamer "Golconda", left Suez on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The same Co's. steamer Mombasa, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the 16th instant. The same Co's. steamer Osada, left Port Said on the morning of the 17th instant. The same Co's. Chakrata, left Suez on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Societa' Naziosle Di Servizi Maritimi Co's steamer "Capri", from Kobe left for Moji Hongkong and Bombay on the 15th instant.

The Ellerman Line Cos. steamer City of Naples, outward bound left Suez on the 16th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 116 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales wool, D Nagjee; 19 bales wool, J Veerchand; 13 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 230 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Branksome Hall s—600 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Riverdale s—991 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Istrar s—2,001 cwts castorseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Calthness s—1,558 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 tons manganese ore, The S Syndicate.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—531 cwts crushed myrabollams K Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—1 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Kish s—2,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, 225 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

Crossley s—50 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 121 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 471 cwts crushed myrabollams, Kulliandas Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kalomo s—30 casks goat skins, O N Stein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—87 cwts sharkfins, E Mahomed; 60 cwts sharkfins, 10 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed; 2 cases rosa oil, T Mahomedally; 75 cwts sharkfins, 15 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 700 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1,601 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 300 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 200 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co, 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales cotton, Herji Nensey and Co; 900 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS MAY—17.

Steamer Itonus from Australia—Agents, F F Campbell and Co: 4,301 tons coal, 104 cases biscuits.

Steamer Mantua from London—Agents, P and O S N Co: 20 casks tiles, 4 cases watches, 6 cases saffron, 12 cases, cochineel, 5,500 casks cement, 606 cases brandy, 105 cases gin, 84 cases port wine, 100 cases 2 casks whisky, 199 cases 1 cask 5 pkgs wine, 250 kegs lead ore, 452 drums oil, 11 casks 2 cases ivory, 451 cases vermouth, 50 cases unsweetened spirits, 40 cases still wine, 10 case spirits, 2 cases lamps, 100 bundles, yellow metal sheets, 168 cases 1,072 kegs, 277 pkgs paint and colour, 165 drums, 1 cask paint and colour, 4,480 kegs 2 cases white lead, 30 drums, red lead, 120 cases 244 pkgs aneline colour, 7 pkgs 12 cases 520 casks alizerine colour, 431 bales 4 cases paper, 123 cases biscuits, 14 bales canvas, 11 bales provisions and stores, 53 bales cheese, 57 bales confectionary, 25 bales sugar, 10 bales sterilized milk, 171 bales condensed milk, 7 bales soap, 2 bales cotton goods, 9 bales cotton and silk, 1 bale silk, 5 bales silken goods, 6 bales cigars, 22 bales cigarettes, 44 boxes gold bar, 9 boxes gold coin, 2 cases specie.

Steamer Ocean from Calcutta—Agents, Bombay Co Ltd: 6,240 tons coal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER.—On the 2nd May, at Parsonage Cottage, Kassauli, the wife of Captain C. de L. Christopher, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

MACLAGAN.—At Rookwood, Simla, on 13th May, to Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan, a son.

BETROTHAL.

BLACKER—PATERSON.—At Christ Church, Kassauli, Punjab, on the 2nd June, Lieut. W. F. Blacker, 36th Jacob's Horse, eldest son of Major F. H. and Mrs. Blacker, Johnstown, Co. Kildare, Ireland, and Grace A. Paterson, youngest daughter of the late W. R. Paterson, Esq., of Montgomerie, Ayrshire, Scotland, and Mrs. Paterson, Langton House, Cheltenham.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament, Cooperage, 9 p.m. to 12.
Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Musical entertainment, 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: Avarice is a disease of the soul.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

DROWNING FATALITY.—Noor Mahomed Idu and Hunif Rahimtoola, aged 12 and 11 years respectively, were accidentally drowned on Saturday, while bathing in a tank at Parel. A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—One Dhondu Tukaram, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, was found lying unconscious in Vincent Road on Saturday morning, and on being taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium-poisoning. He died some hours later. At an inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, evidence was given to show that his wife having left him two years ago, had been preying on his mind. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ACADEMY AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—The "Clevedon Mercury" says, Miss Alison Edwardes, aged 14 (daughter of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., Bombay), pupil of Miss Sanders, Ladymead, has recently passed the advanced grade of the local centre of the above examination, and having completed all the Associated Board Examinations, wins the extra certificate awarded.

JUNIOR "N" Co's. CLUB, R.G.A., COLABA:—On Friday next a Grand Empire Ball is to be given by the above Club, when ladies are requested to wear "dresses of one or more of the coloures of the Union Jack. The idea is new and original and the scene should be one of exceptional brilliance. Hundreds of coloured lights (red, white and blue) are to be used, as well as the flags of England, Ireland and Scotland.

FATAL FALL.—Isebai, an inmate of an orphanage at Chinchpoogly Road, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Sunday morning, suffering from a dislocation of the hip. She said that she was thrown out of the window by one Sheriffa Bai, but police enquiries showed that she met with the injury while attempting to escape from the orphanage through a widow. She died at the hospital last evening.

SURAT.—A garden party, in honour of Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Nandod and Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Baria, was held at Vasiwalla's Bungalow at Surat, on the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, where more than 300 ladies of different communities were present. According to Oriental custom Mrs. Chhagangavri Motilal Mehta offered Nazarana to their Highnesses. Songs were sung in praise of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, and after light refreshments the party dispersed.

A DESERVING CASE.

APPEAL FOR DISTRESSED ARTISTES

Mr. Forshaw Kershaw and Miss Brocade, who have been great favourites with the Bombay theatre-going public during two or three visits have been reduced to a distressed condition, entirely through ill-health; and an appeal has been made to the Bombay public to obtain for them passages home. A fund has been started in the columns of our evening contemporary; so far Rs. 1,000 has been realised.

Now we are informed that Mr. George Leslie Stewart, a well-known artiste, has arranged a benefit performance to be given at the Cinema de Paris, Grant Road Corner, on Wednesday next, May 21st, commencing at 6 p. m. With the kind consent of Mr. A. C. Patel, proprietor, Cinema de Paris, the whole proceeds of the performance will be given to Mr. Kershaw and Miss Brocade.

Admission will be Rs. 3, 2, and 1 and annas 8. Tickets may now be obtained from Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Fort, Bombay.

We can thoroughly commend the object of this entertainment.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A CUTLERY THIEF.

On Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Butterfield charged one Abdul Karrim with the theft of cutlery from ships in the harbour. There were three separate charges against the accused from the steamers "Ormiston," "Riversdale" and "Bassano." On Friday morning the accused went to the mess-room of s.s. "Ormiston" and told the waiter that the engineer wanted him. As soon as the waiter had left the room, the accused opened a drawer and extracted some knives and forks, which he secreted in the inside pocket of his coat. The waiter, suspecting something, returned and saw the accused making away with the property. He raised an alarm and the thief was arrested.

On enquiry it was found that the steamers "Riversdale" and "Bassano" had also lost some knives and spoons. Subsequently the theft was traced to Abdul and all the property was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. He had two previous convictions, one of which was on a similar charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Flanagan charged a Burman named Haffan Allium, a carpenter on board the s. s. "Schwedagon," belonging to the Burma Oil Co., and one Nazumia Abdul Kader, a fireman on board the same steamer, with the smuggling of contraband opium.

On receipt of information, Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Customs with Excise Inspector Kuverji Datashaw and some others, raided the steamer as she finished discharging her cargo of oil. A packet of opium containing 40 tolas was seized from Nazumia. Haffan, seeing the Excise Officers, and finding he had no time to conceal his opium, brought out a bag containing over 13 1-2 pounds and some tools, and making a dash for the taffrail, threw the bag into the sea, which was, however, immediately fished out of the water and the Burmese carpenter arrested.

It appears that the value of opium is Rs. 50 per pound in Rangoon, whereas it is Rs. 20 in Bombay.

The Magistrate sentenced Nazumia to one month and the Burman to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN SHROFF BAZAAR.

On Saturday afternoon, at about 2 p. m., a fire broke out in a building in Shroff Bazaar, Sheik Memon Street. The building is a three-storied one and belongs to Chaganlal Maganlal. The fire originated on the first floor, which was occupied by one Nagji Pragji Topiwalla, and soon spread to other parts of the building. A servant, who noticed the fire, raised the alarm and the fire-brigade was communicated with. The Bhuleshwar Brigade was the first to arrive on the scene and helped to extinguish the flames to a large extent. Immediately after the Babulta Tank, Haynes Road, Byculla, Fort, Mandvi and Gowalia Tank engines arrived on the spot. Mr. Thomson of the Haynes Road Brigade was the first European officer to arrive there and was soon after followed by Mr. Purt, Mr. Greenock, the Chief Officer, and others; and these, together with the Police, who were led by Inspector Spiers and Deputy Inspector Sargon succeeded in bringing the fire under control in about an hour. The building was somewhat old and the damage done is not extensive but the household articles belonging to the residents were almost all either burnt or, spoilt by the smoke and water, or otherwise destroyed. The ground floor was used as a piece-goods shop and contained about 18,000 rupees worth of goods. Almost the whole of this, however, was saved, while only a small portion was spoilt by the water. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000, almost all of which is covered by insurance.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun ...	18	m 10 6	28 2
		9 52 a	27 1
Mon	19	m 10 55	28 11
		10 36 a	27 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun	18	m 3 22	15 6
		3 54 a	18 10
Mon	19	m 4 4	14 9
		4 41 a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Thurs)	6h. 3m.	7h. 5m
16 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5m
17 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
18 (Sunday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
19 (Monday)	6h 3m.	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter, May 13th, 5h. 16-0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 2 th, 5h. 33-7m. a.m.; New Moon, June 5th, 1h. 27-0m. a.m.

FATAL MINING ACCIDENT IN WALES.

Four men lost their lives and three were injured at the Britannia Pit, Gilfachgoch, near Cardiff, on April 27. The seven men, most of them sinkers, were working on a stage in the shaft near the bottom of the pit, and as they were walling the sides a movement of the soil upset the stage, and threw them into the water at the bottom. The water when they fell into it was not deep, but it rose before all of them could be rescued, and four of the men were slowly drowned.

DIABETES.
An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.
HYDROCELE.

THE SERVANT TROUBLE.

HOW REGISTRATION WORKS IN CEYLON.

The Colombo correspondent, of the "Englishman," writes:—

One of the consolations of European life in Ceylon, is the comparative efficiency of servants. How far this efficiency can be attributed to the system of registration which was introduced in the year 1871, is a question which affords scope for difference of opinion, but it is certain that the Registration Ordinance is far from being a failure. This Ordinance makes it compulsory on every employer to register every domestic servants in his employ, the term "domestic servants," comprising ayahs, bungalow servants, cooks, coachmen, horse-keepers and garden and house coolies, and it is also obligatory on every person entering domestic service to get himself registered. The Registrar of Servants has to satisfy himself of the character of the servant before registering him and on doing so gives him a pocket register or book which contains his thumb mark, any body or tattoo marks, a general description, his age, names of his parents and his town or village. On engaging the servant, the employer takes possession of the book or register and enters in it the date and capacity in which the servant is engaged and on the servant leaving, he returns it to him with remarks in the columns provided for the purpose as to his character and competency and the reason for the termination of his service. If a servant absconds, the book is returned to the Registrar.

The statement that the Act has been a failure is probably based on the fact that compulsion to register servants has never been enforced. This, however, is entirely due to the remissness of the authorities who from the first declined to take the Ordinance seriously and have never made any real attempt to enforce its provisions as far as it imposes any obligations on employers. This negligence far from being evidence of failure only serves to emphasise the inherent virtues of the Ordinance, because, despite the fact that the prosecution of an employer for neglecting to register persons in his employ is almost unheard of, it is very doubtful whether, if a canvas were made of all the Europeans in Ceylon more than five per cent. would be found whose servants are not registered. This is due firstly to a general recognition by Europeans of the utility of the arrangement legalised by the Ordinance, and secondly to the fact that servants realise the value of having a good "book" as the pocket register is usually called and take good care that they get one. A dressing "boy" or any bungalow servant of any kind in Ceylon, has precious little chance of employment, unless he can produce his "book." This is the first thing which applicants for situations fare asked for, and when as not infrequently happens they offer an excuse for not being in possession of one it is taken for granted that either they have absconded from their former employer or the latter has endorsed their book in such a manner that no sensible person would dream of taking the owner into his service. There is no threat more efficacious in dealing with a backsliding servant than the threat to "spoil" his book, which may contain a series of flattering testimonials from appreciative former employers. A good book is an asset of no inconsiderable value to a servant, and this is a potent agent in preventing the deterioration which is so apt to set in in the best of Oriental servants.

ADVANTAGES OF POCKET REGISTER.

It must, of course, be remembered that the pocket register is not so easily forged or exchanged as ordinary testimonials that take the form of letters, which are practically valueless owing to the case with which a servant can change his name. The register contains the thumb mark, and a full description of the owner, including birth and tatoo marks. There are frequent prosecutions for forgeries in books in the courts and undoubtedly there is a certain amount of traffic in this article, but an employer who allows a servant to palm off another person's book on him is wilfully negligent and deserves to be victimised. These facts make it clear that the registration system can by no means be said to have entirely failed to achieve the purpose aimed at, though it has chiefly owing to the supineness of the authorities not realised all, that would be expected of it. The idea was to place all the servants under the control of the police who are empowered to examine the book of the Registrar and call for a servant's register at any time they wish to do so. As a matter of fact, the police have displayed little or no interest in these matters, and it cannot be said that registration has assisted them to any great extent in tracing thieving servants. But registration has undoubtedly proved an exceedingly useful instrument mutually to employers and servants. It has provided an exceedingly convenient medium by which employers can find servants to suit them and *vice versa*. All this applies chiefly to European employers, native employers have practically ignored the Act altogether, the reason being that they had little use for it.

Natives and Burghers recruit servants whom they know and are much better able to enquire into their antecedents than Europeans, so they have little need for testimonials or registers. They employ practically a different type of servant from Europeans and there is little interchange of servants between wealthy natives and Europeans simply, because native employed servants rarely speak English, whereas, different from India in Colombo it is very exceptional for Europeans to be able to utter or understand a sentence in the vernacular.

SERVANTS SUING MASTERS.

The usefulness of the system has been menaced to some extent by dismissed servants taking action for defamation against employers who had made unfavourable comments in their registers, but such cases have invariably failed. If they succeeded, it would in all probability result in the law being changed to meet the case, as there would undoubtedly be a big outcry among the European community, if anything happened that vitally injured the registration which has undoubtedly proved to be exceedingly useful. There is at present a tendency to revive the penal clauses of the Ordinance, and there have been one or two prosecutions of employers where it has been revealed in the course of other cases, that a servant has been employed without being registered. There is much greater likelihood of steps being taken more strictly to enforce the ordinance than that the system should fall into disuse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 16th May to 6 a.m. on the 17th May:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	20	21
Total mortality from all causes	...	116
Small-Pox	1	Nil

ECZEMA SO BAD HAD TO TIE HIS HANDS

To Prevent Child from Scratching, Running Sore All Over Head and Face, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Quickly Removed Soreness and Proved a Perfect Cure.

"My child suffered with a yellow running sore all over his head and face. I attended two hospitals with him. The doctors told me that it was eczema and they gave me some ointment for it. I used the same day after day which did no good. It was a sort of disease, always keeping my little one very restless both day and night, which forced me to tie his hands down to prevent him from scratching the sores. They used to run very much and form a very filthy looking scab. My child's suffering also prevented me from getting on with my work at home.

"One day I was advised by a neighbour to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and put it on my child's head and face. Being very pleased about its wonderful work, I bought two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I washed my child with Cuticura Soap and hot water, then applied the Cuticura Ointment. They quickly removed that soreness and left my child a very clear, bright and healthy-looking skin. Cuticura Soap and Ointment put an end to all my misery.

"I had tried all kinds of [illegible] to cure my child until I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which proved a perfect cure." (Signed) H. Guth, 32, Diana St., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., July 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

ZOG
CLEANS PAINT
ALSO
BATHS & ENAMEL
Shines SILVER too.
14 as. —— 8 as.
Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents:
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MOTORISTS
For Your Consideration!
—REPAIRS—
Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.
ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,
53, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

Rheumatism Cured.
There is no doubt about it—no possible room for unbelief. Little's Oriental Balm really and positively does cure Rheumatism.
The most severe cases are almost instantly relieved. The acute pains and agonizing aches disappear. The sufferer gets well. Mr. J. V

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 16. Bombay, May 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 3-8	un	chgd
2½ do. Rentes.	65 1-4	un	chgd
3 ½ do. Sterling Loan... ...	90	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-4		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2	un	chgd
do do. New York	4·86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 13-16	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 13-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3 8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-2	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Full caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£	120,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£	220 000
Gold Coin to Bombay ...	£	10,009
Silver to Hongkong ...	£	.....
Silver to Shanghai... ...	£	57, 00
Silver to Ceylon... ...	£	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool Market closed until Monday.
Holiday to-day in Manchester.
New York 11 a.m., July 11·51, Oct. 10·32.
New York official Noon call July 11·51 Oct. 10·32.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·91, Oct. 11·05.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 17,000
" Receipts at " last year... 9,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 20,000
Spot Cotton 12·00 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·58+03
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·97+02
Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-16unchgd.
Futures month of July ... 12·01+04
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·12+03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	69,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	36,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	71,000
Do. do to Japan ...	10,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports...	453,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports...	869,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi 37 7-8—1-2
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 7-8—1-8
Do. Month — ... May-June.
London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... 33 1-2
Do. Months— ... May
Sellers—Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 3-4
Do Do Months ... May
Buyers &c. Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50+1-8
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-4 +1-2
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...46 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-June.
London—Done and Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...42 1-4unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £ 6-13-0 unchgd
May-June—Hull—Buyers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...11 5-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 10+1-16d.
May-June—Sellers.—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brasiers	...	£ 83-7-1-2
Yellow Metal	...	d. 7 1-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 68 5-8+5-8

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O. B. Antwerp. 5 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 11 5 0
Basic steel BarsBelgian C.I.F. India 6 3 9

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Strathesk," "Crossby Hall."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags), 13 2 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment. May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet without much change in prices
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 6 3-4unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.
Tone—No business.
German Beetroot 50 p.c. ... 9 4 1-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
9 3 1-2+1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady. Market opened quiet closed steady

E & B Bombay Crystals C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd.
Months of Shipments. ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Prices unchanged—Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Quiet and nothing doing.
Java Sugar—Inactive and unchanged

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [May 17TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullion ...	37,500	London	Russo Asiatic Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	65	75,908
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	59	71,837

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market has been steady and unchanged. To-day being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-8d. 21st June.
Do, do Francs	... 1 1 1-4
Do, do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 148 1-4
Shanghai "	... 202 3-4
Japan "	... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the settlement, and close unchanged. A small business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 3 0
Settlement ...	... "	96 4 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, at 28 1-16 and 28 1-4 respectively, owing to the absence of buying orders. New York was 1-8 lower at 60 7-8. The local market is closed to-day.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 1 9
Australian Gold	... "	24 0 9
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The American markets closed rather steadier, after opening easier, New York being 6 points up for July futures and 3 points up for October. New Orleans was 4 and 3 points up respectively. In the local market there is little change to report. Rates opened much the same as yesterday's close, and the demand for forward delivery has been limited. Increasing stocks and a small demand for ready cotton, are again depressing the market. Rates close easier as under.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	237-83	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinguughat ...	"	232	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	279	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	276	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Fulgaon ...	"	272	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	261-3	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	"	254	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	242	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	290	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	"	280 81	"

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ...	...	Rs.	296 March 1914
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	"	245 Jan. 1914.

SEEDS AND WEEDS.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.

Ready	...	Rs.	7 7 0 B.T.
May	...	"	8 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 6	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 2	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8 7	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni ...	"	43	8 0
Yellow Higanghat	"	62	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	59	8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	11 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs.	47 0 0
Small	...	"	45 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	...	Rs.	3 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 5	0 B.T.
White Delhi May	"	5 8	6 B.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	13,542	bales.
Wheat ...	...	25,721	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	24,328	"
Rapeseed ...	...	5,845	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	523	"
Poppyseed ...	...	3,918	"
Groundnuts ...	...	4,003	"
Castorseed ...	...	11,451	"
Rice ...	...	10,938	"
Myrabolams ...	...	399	"
Cottonseed ...	...	8,273	"
Mowrasseed ...	...	82	"
Gram ...	...	277	"
Joowar ...	...	585	"
Maize ...	...	nil	"
Barley ...	...	259	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[London May 17.] [Bombay, May 18.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	75 3-8	un	chgd
2½ do. Rentes...	65 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan, ...	90	un	chgd
do, Govt. Securities	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London..	28		
do. 2 months hence	28 3-16		
do. in New York	not roved		
Exchange on London at Paris. ...	25·21		
do. do at Berlin	20·45 1-2		
do do at New York	not roved		
Discount Bank of England Bate	4 1 2	since	
do. Short London Bills.	17th ult		
3 months' sight	3 13-16		
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 13-16		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	3 3-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 7-8		
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-8		

Closing tone of Silver—China buying.
Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 3 7-8 unchgd.

COTTON.

Holidays in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	13,100,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	258,000
East Indian do ...	138,000
American do ...	2,914,000
Other do ...	144,000
Total Sales	
East Indian sales	
Total Speculation	
Do, Exportation	
East Indian Export ...	
Do. Indian Stock ...	Previously received
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	
Do. Actual Exports ...	
Do. Week's Imports ...	
Do. Speculation	
Americans Afloat	
East Indian	
Total afloat	

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 7-8
Do. Month—May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 50 1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52
Do Months ... May-June.
Do Name of Ports ... Dunkirk. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42 1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-13-0
May-June—Hull—Nearest value steady. £

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11—1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 10
May-June.—Sellers.—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar O & F India double bags. 13 2 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet unchanged.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12 6 3-4
Do. Months of Shipments...May—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 4 1-2
May—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... 9 3 1-2
Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady
Java—Quiet unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 16.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 17,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 20,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·00
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·53
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 10·97
Tone Market at closing Spot.. .....
Tone Market) at closing Futures ... ...
General Tone Market opened :—
Steady declined early on favorable weather reports advanced later on commiss on house buying.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... ... 12·01
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11·12
Future closing tone — Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 16
Liverpool markets closed till Monday.

LONDON, May 16.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-June—Ldn, 44 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk ... ... 46 3 "
Do. La. Plata ...May-June—Dunkirk ... 42 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May— £ 25-0-0
do ... July-Aug.—£24-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. .....
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June —Dunkirk... 65 6
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady

Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 50
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 50
Do, Feroszpore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, May-June—Hull ...£3-13-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close... Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London... 38 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London... 38 3
Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London ... 38 6
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London— Nomi.
Do. Tone of Market at Close {Quite.
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs .....
Do, do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central... ... 7 6 1-2 July
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

SUGAR.

LONDON, May 15.
German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June 9 4 1-2 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hamburg, Aug. 9 7 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June 12 6 3-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...May Nomi "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June 13 7 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market— .....
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, May 16.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June .. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... .....
Closing Tone of Market Quiet
Special Feature ... do

LONDON, May 16.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	63	12	6
" Best English Selected.		75	15	0
" Brasiers ...	...	83	0	0
" Tone of Market	...	Steady		
Hard Spelter ...	...	21	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	£226	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...	7	1-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	11	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	...	6	7	6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	...	6	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	...	7	17	6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	...	6	15	0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp ...	...	6	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	5	13	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	...		14·3	
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	3	8	3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	3	8	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	4	1	6
Lead Pig English ...	...	19	2	6
Tone of Steel Market	...	.....		
Silver, Spot ...	...	28 1-16		
" 2 months hence	...	28 1-4		
Tone of Market—	...	Quiet.—No buyers		

LONDON, May 16.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	...	28 1-16
Silver 2 Months...	...	28 1-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.		
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c. ...	...	£ 85 1-8
Consols 2 1-2 p. c.	...	£ 75 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....		£ 90
Sterling loan ...	...	£ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...		£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz.	...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	...	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	...	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	...	4 1 2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	...	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	...	25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks	...	20·45
New york (Demand Bills) dls ...	...	4·86 1-4
Interest day to day loans		2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	...	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...		3 5-3
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...		3 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months		4 3 8

NEW YORK, May 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future " July...	17·37—1
" " Oct....	10·96—1
Tone market at closing Spot " Futures.	Steady. do
General Tone of Market.—	

Steady and early advanced on favorable weather reports, declined later partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...		12 5-13
Future " " July...		12·00—1
" " " Oct ...		11·09—3
Future closing tone —		Steady.
		Bales.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ...		453,000
Total Stock at Interior Towns.		869,000
Stock in London		.....
Weeks Exports to Japan ...		10,000
Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to date.	...	..

LONDON, May 17.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). May-June—London— 44 3 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk— 46 3 "
Linseed, La Plata ... May-June Dunkirk— 42 3 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... May £23-0-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July-Aug....£24-15-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—steady.
Poppyseed. Canal ...May-June Dunkirk— 65 6
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... steady.
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk 50
Rapeseed. Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk— 52
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... ...
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Quiet.
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels May-June—Hull— £ 6-13-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.
Wheat. Choice white Karachi May-June—London— 38
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...May-June London— 37 10 1-2
Wheat. Club No. 2...May-June London— 38
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... May-June—London—Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close.. Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs. .....
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ...
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental ... 7 5 3-4 July

LONDON, May 17.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg May-June 9 4 1-2 Fellers.
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg .. ...Aug.— 9 7 1-2 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)...May-June 13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags)...June-July— ..... "
German Closing Tone Market.. Quiet.
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India ...May-June— 12 6 3-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...June-July— ..... "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ...May ... Nomi "
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... .
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) ...June-July— .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady.

LONDON, May 17.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... June... 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... ... "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...July-Dec.. 10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... June... 11 3 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Karachi ... .
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...July-Dec.... 10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...June 12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...July-Dec.... 11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. June 12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T m O. or similar Bombay or Karachi ... .
Java Sugar 26 T O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...July-Dec.— 11 10 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature ... } Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, May 17.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	68	12	6
Copper Best English Selected	...	75	15	0
Copper Braziers ...	...	83	0	0
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Steady.		
Hard Spelter ...	...	21	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	226	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...	7	1-8d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool	...	11	5	0
Silver, Spot... ...	...	28		
Silver 2 months hence	...	28 3-16		
Do. Tone of Market	...	Quiet. No buyers.		

LONDON, May 17.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	...	28
Silver 2 months ...	...	28 3-16
" Closing Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing.		
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	...	No buyers.
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...	£ 85 1-8
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...	£ 75 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...		£ 90
Sterling loan ...	...	£ 90
Govt Securities, 3 per cent...		£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent...		£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz ...	...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.		
Closing Tone of Finance Market—Quiet.		
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	...	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	...	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs ...	...	25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks	...	20·44 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols		4·86 1-4
Interest day to day loans ...		3
Interest 7 days Market loans.		3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	...	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	...	3 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...		4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...		4 3-8

		£
Silver to Bombay	—	120,000
Gold to Bombay	...	220,000
Coin to Bombay	...	10,000

LIVERPOOL, May 17.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American ...	13,100,000
Egyptian Visible supply... ...	258,000
East Indian Visible supply ...	138,000
American Visible supply ...	2,914,000
Visible supply other places ...	144,000
Total week's Sales	19,000
Total Sold on Speculation ...	1,000
Total for Exportation	.....
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	.....
Total Actual Exports	.....
Total Week's Imports	.....
Total Stock	... ..
Surats Week's Sales	.....
Surats Sold on speculation ...	.....
Surats Sold for exportation ...	.....
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	200
Surat Actual Exports	.....
Surat Week's Imports	3,000
Surat Stock	9,000
Afloat American	130,000
Afloat Indian...	4,000
Total Afloat	155,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th May 1913, as compared with the statement of 13th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 6. Rs. a. p.	May 13. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c..	24292268 12 4	24307761 1 9
Other Deposits, &c ...	158076936 15 4	159747369 13 1
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1129966 8 2	2330292 11 2
Sundries	2018833 12 2	2670962 8 7
	224719011 0 0	227556406 2 7
Assets.	**Rs. a. p**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities	15745870 0 0	15231100 0 0
Other authorized Investments ...	9544808 0 0	9446303 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	49708834 11 5	50334637 3 3
Accounts of Credit on do	44048856 15 1	43318420 8 11
Bills discounted, &c	36780244 0 10	37222557 7 10
Balances with other Banks.	1757924 1 9	2398905 15 2
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock .	2492758 3 4	2478349 5 11
Stamps	13734 1 2	13123 11 3
Sundries	372875 9 9	372894 10 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	60165500 11 0	61316296 14 7
Cash, &c., at Branches.	61253410 4 8	66240109 4 0
	224719011 0 0	227556406 2 7

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 3,21,025	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	2,35,517	Increase.
Other Deposits	16,70,463	Do.
Post Bills.....	12,00,326	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	6,12,770	Decrease.
Loans	6,25,803	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	2,30,435	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,42,313	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	22,04,083	Do.
Do. at Branches	2,17,889	Decrease.

Percentage 35·03

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1702½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	66½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1700
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Bangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

The Final report on the wheat crop of 1912-13.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 22·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1910-11, averaged (a) some 40·0 per cent. and (b) some 53·7 per cent. respectively.

"Character of the season."—The season of July and August 1912 was, for the most part, very favourable in its character: the rainfall was ample with bright intervals, which facilitated the preparation of the ground for the rabi crops. Heavy rain fell thoughout the provinces in the early part of September and again in Bundelkhand, Rohilkhand, and the greater part of the Duah and Oudh during the last week; but the eastern districts practically received no rain since the first week of September and irrigation had to be resorted to for sowing in many places. Elsewhere moisture was generally sufficient for sowings which began about the middle of October. The whole of this month was almost rainless, but the first week of November gave rain to some districts of Oudh and in the third week of the month the greater part of the province received most useful rain, which was heaviest in the eastern districts where it was most required and facilitated late sowings. The months of December and January were practically rainless, but general and well distributed rain fell throughout the province in the second and third weeks of February and materially benefited the unirrigated crops, which were suffering from the dryness of the season. Rain averaging more than an inch fell over the whole province in the first week of March accompanied in places by high winds and hail. It was, however, followed by fine weather and the conditions for harvessing have been favourable. In the eastern half of the province harvesting operations began in the first week of March and in the western half toward its close or early in April.

"Area."—In the first forecast issued in December last the area under wheat, on the basis of the reports furnished by selected landholders, was estimated at one p r cent. less than the last years area. According to the crop returns now furnished by the village accountants the decrease amounts to 2·4 per cent. The total area of wheat both pure and mixed amounts to 7,397,631 acres compared with 7,578,590 acres last year. The Gorakhpur division exhibits an increase of 39,000 acres, Lucknow of 29,899 acres and Allahabad of 3,012 acres; but in the remaining divisions there has been a decrease which for the province amounts to 180 959 acres. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the area under wheat this year shows an increase of 19·5 and 11·6 per cent, respectively.

"Condition."—In the eastern districts and the unirrigated areas of the western districts the wheat crop suffered from the dryness of the early months. On the whole, however, prospects of the wheat crop were favourable till the end of January; but hail in February and heavy storms at the beginning of March caused some damage, which fortunately has been less than was at first anticipated. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions the wheat crop has been below the average of the rest of the province, and the outturn is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal; in Agra and Lucknow at 95 per cent., in Jhansi at 100, and in the remaining divisions at 90 per cent. For the provinces as a whole the crop is estimated at 90 per cent. compared with 100 last year. The grain is generally reported to be of good quality except in the eastern districts.

Outturn.—The outturn of wheat sown alone is estimated at 2,359,000 tons compared with 2,431,000 tons in 1911-12, and that of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 585,000 tons: total 2,944,000 tons compared with 3,032,000 tons estimated last year, showing a decrease of 2·9 per cent, which is due to the smaller area sown and the inferior yield of the crop. Wheat sown with other crops and not harvested separately is largely consumed locally and does not add to the stocks from which exports are drawn.

Trade and Prices.—Neither in acreage nor in outturn has the rabi harvest been so good as the last year's; and prices of wheat are somewhat higher than last year both in the local marts and at Bombay, as shown in the following table in which rates ruling on 1st May are quoted. Per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.

	Per maund of 1912.	1913.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average price of selected districts in U. P. ...	3 3 4	3 6 3
Calcutta	3 11 0	3 11 0
Bombay	4 0 3	4 2 6

Exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December 1912 amounted to 694,725 tons, which exceed the exports in the corresponding period of 1910 and 1911 taken together. The demand for foreign export is comparatively small at present and the trade may not be as brisk as in last year.

UNITED PROVINCES LINSEED.

The report on the linseed and rapeseed crops of 1912-13.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 10·3 per cent. and (b) some 2·4 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.]

"Character of the season."—Moisture in the soil was sufficient when sowings of the linseed and rapeseed crops began about the middle of October, except in the eastern districts, which practically received no rain since the first week of September and in these districts sowings were greatly restricted. The months of December and January were rainless and the unirrigated oilseed crops suffered from want of moisture. The general rain, which fell in the second and third weeks of Febtuary, came rather late for the early sown crops but benefited the late sown crops. Harvesting operations were somewhat later than usual this year and began yearly in March.

"Area."—In 1911 owing to the shortage in the area of the autumn crops an unusually large area was put down under linseed and rapeseed. In the year of report conditions, owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time, were unfavourable in the eastern districts where they are largely grown. A decrease of 42 per cent. consequently took place in the cultivation of linseed and of 17 per cent. in that of rapeseed. In Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Sitapur, and Kheri, the area under linseed increased substantially, elsewhere there has been a decrease which for the province as a whole amounts to 355,309 acres. The decrease in the area of rapeseed amounts to 30,318 acres and is shared by almost all parts of the province. The total areas under these crops sown unmixed are compared below for the past two years:—

	1911-12. Acres.	1912-13 Acres.
Linseed ...	848,802	493,493
Rapeseed ...	176,258	145,940

The areas of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops are roughly estimated at 667,000 and 2,373,000 acres respectively compared with 747,000 and 2,872,000 acres last year.

"Condition."—Linseed has again been a very successful crop this year in the Jhansi and Allahabad divisions while in Oudh the yield has been satisfactory. The quality of the seed is also reported to be good. Rapeseed which is largely grown in the eastern and submontane district has, however, been a somewhat less satisfactory crop. For the province as a whole the linseed crop is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal and rapeseed at 90 per cent. compared with 85 and 80 per cent. respectively last year. This, however, does not take into account the reduced area sown. The condition of these crops is below for those divisions where they are principally grown: 100 denoting a normal crop:—

Division.	Linseed	Rapeseed.
Jhansi	100	80
Allahabad	95	90
Benares	80	80
Gorakhpur	80	80
Lucknow	95	95
Fyzabad	90	95

"Outturn."—The outturn of linseed sown unmixed is estimated at 95,000 tons and of rapeseed at 34,000 tons compared respectively with 159,000 and 37,000 tons last year. The decrease this year in the case of the former crop amounts to 40 per cent. and in the case of the latter to 8 per cent. The yield of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops and chiefly for home consumption is conjecturally estimated at 128,000 and 551,000 tons respectively.

The estimated outturn of both pure and mixed crops is compared below for the past two years:—

	Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
	1911-12 Tons.	1912-13 Tons.	1911-12 Tons.	1912-13 Tons.
Pure ...	159,000	95,000	37,000	31,000
Mixed ...	140,000	128,000	609,000	551,000

"Trade and prices."—The average of the prices of linseed and rapeseed reported on 1st May 1913, for selected marts in this province and the prices at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay are compared below with those of last year. Prices of linseed this year are lower than that of the last year to a marked extent both in the local marts and at the ports:—

LINSEED.

	1912. Rs. a. p.	1913. Rs. a. p.
Average prices per md. of 82 2-7 lbs. for selected districts in U.P	7 6 7	5 5 8
Calcutta	8 3 3	5 8 0
Bombay	8 10 1	5 15 6

RAPESEED.

Average prices per md. of 82 2-7 lbs. for selected districts in U. P.	5 1 5 5 5 6
Calcutta	5 0 0 to 6 0 0 / 5 0 0 to 5 12 0
Bombay	6 9 9 6 6 1

Exports of linseed from April to December 1912 amounted to 110,994 tons and of rapeseed to 161,358 tons compared respectively with 134,934 and 103,587 tons in the corresponding period of 1911. The demand at the ports for these oilseeds is fair at present.

GRAZING FEES IN SIND.

Mr. Lawrence observes with regret, says the "Sind Gazette," that the number of cattle impounded has risen from 1,000 to 2,700; in other words, one animal in every eight found in the forest is sent to the pound. He invites attention to the remarks made by Government in the reviews of the last two years regarding grazing offences and excessive impoundings. In his opinion the time has come for considering whether grazing fees should not be entirely abolished in Sind. The grazing revenue in the locality of which he writes is Rs. 6,000; in the whole of Sind Rs. 38,000. There can be little doubt that these figures represent but a small proportion of the sums paid by the owners of cattle, and there is a serious waste of the energies of the forest establishment in recovering fees and inpounding cattle. A tax which brings in little revenue at a heavy cost, and which causes much friction and discontent, offends against the recognised canons of taxation. In the delta every petty tenent is a cattle owner; he frequently entrusts his cattle to be grazed by a professional grazier, but scarcely one-fourth of the cattle are owned by professionals; the remission of this taxation would therefore be received with universal rejoicings. Mr. Lawrence is of opinion that the production of edible grass should be definitely recognised as one of the objects of forest conservancy in this tract, and for this purpose means should be devised of destroying the coarse grass as being most prejudicial to forest interests. Mr. Lawrence has seen many acres of jungle utterly useless to man or beast and he suggests that the cleansing of such tracts by well-regulated fires should be carefully considered by the Forest Department. Another matter to which Mr. Lawrence invites the attention of the forest Department is the market for baled grass in Karachi. During the last year the sufferings of animals in Karachi have been most severe, grass has been sold for many weeks at the price of Rs. 40 per 1,000 lbs., with the result that many animals have been under-fed. It is difficult to believe that in the wide area of forests in the Indus delta no variety of grass is found which can be grown, cut, and baled, and transported to Karachi by the very cheap method of boat carriage there available, at such a price as to meet a market which fluctuates from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 lbs.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE.

The Report on the progress of relief operations in the Ahmednagar District during the month of March states:—

The situation is well in hand and careful attention is being paid to all branches of the relief operations.

There is a noteworthy drop from 14,499 to 11,265 in the number of destitutes on dole, but careful discrimination has been exercised in striking off ineligibles and the Collector specially notes that those struck off are in good condition.

The anomaly that in a famine district the demand for labour on ordinary wages exceeds the supply continues.

THE WEATHER.

DECREASE OF RAIN IN BURMA AND NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 17.

There has been a decrease in rainfall in Northern India and Burma but thunderstorms have appeared in the Deccan. The chief falls are:—Cherrapunji two inches, Naya Dumka three-quarters, Lucknow one, Jaipur a half, Khandwa one, Bijapur one, and half, Raichur, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Salem a half.

Conditions which have given recent numerous thunderstorms are less marked today. Unsettled weather continues over the Bay.

Forecast: Scattered falls chiefly in North-east India.

SIMLA, May 18.

Rainfall has occurred in Burma, Northeast India, United Provinces, the Punjab, Central Inddia, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan; the chief falls being Moulmein one and half inches; Sibsagar two; Narayanganj, Berhampore, Mymensingh, Darjeeling, Gaya, Sialkot, and Amraoti three-fourths; Darbhanga, Benares, Rawalpindi, Pendra, Sholapur, Aurangabad, and Khandwa half.

The disturbance over the Bay has disappeared and moist easterly winds have again extended up the Gangetic plain. At the same time a depression over the western desert is causing a strong inflow of air across Kathiawar coast in consequence the conditions remain favourable to rainfall in Northern India.

Forecast:—Some rain in Burma and Northern India.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 14th ...	91·3	75·5	...	6·31
Jask ...	91·3	76·3	...	4·18
Muskat 14th ...	107·3	90·1	...	5·50
Multan ...	108·3	80 0	...	1·16
Rawalpindi ...	98·9	75·6	0·05	5·26
Lahore ...	100·9	79·2	...	3·45
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala ...	96·5	74·9	0·03	6·39
Delhi ...	91·0	74·3	...	2·01
Agra ...	96·0	75·5	...	3·48
Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	...	76·5	...	2·33
Cawnpore ...	97·2	70·4	0·08	5·13
Allahabad ...	99·6	73·0	...	4 70
Jacobabad ...	102·6	84·8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	90·0	81·0	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	93·8	80·2	...	1·17
Jaipur ...	80·7	68·1	0·48	0·91
Kotah ...	103·6	68·1	...	0·66
Bhuj ...	97·5	83·1	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	88 8	77·5	...	0·40
Verawal ...	89·1	80·7	...	0·03
Rajkot ...	102 6	80·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para. ...	103·0	73·8	...	0·44
Surat ...	93·4	77 3	...	3·58
Ahmedabad ...	105·1	88·1	...	0·34
Deesa ...	105·3	78·7	...	0·44
Neemuch ...	100·9	76·4	0·01	0·77
Indore ...	102·1	79·0	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ...	98·3	74·1	...	7·43
Sagor ...	92·3	73·9	...	4·38
Hoshangabad ...	93·1	70·1	...	4·11
Khandwa ...	103·2	67·4	0·10	5·40
Akola ...	101·7	68·1	...	1·85
Amraoti ...	102·8	77·5	0·13	0·45
Nagpur ...	101·6	72 3	...	1·53
Chanda ...	104·5	76·0	...	6·24
Raipur ...	93·7	72·6	0·05	4 05
BOMBAY ...	92·1	81·4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri ...	91·3	81·4	...	10·70
Mormugao ...	91·5	81·7	...	3·25
Karwar ...	91·2	80·5	...	3·24
Malegaon ...	103·1	75·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar ...	100·6	69·5	...	1·18
Poona ...	97·5	69·3	...	3·41
Sholapur ...	103·8	70·6	0·02	1·03
Bijapur ...	99 7	65·3	0·57	3·96
Belgaum ...	93 3	65·5	0·04	2·55
Aurangabad ...	100·9	69·7	0·07	1 22
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	...	73·1	...	...
Hyderabad ...	101·3	80·3	0·53	2·43
Madgalore ...	90·8	70·1	...	6·10
Calicut ...	90·3	79·7	...	7 88
Cochin ...	92·2	79·0	...	8·93
Colombo ...	87·5	77·2	...	55·65
Masulipatam ...	95 8	73·3	...	2·32
Bellary ...	104·0	82·0	...	4·50
Cuddapah ...	106·5	81·5	...	10·33
Madras ...	99·5	68·3	...	12·20
Bangalore ...	94·8	68·3	0·03	3·92
Coimbatore ...	99·9	72·3	...	14·84
Trichinopoly ...	102·1	80·3	...	4·07
Negapatam ...	99·7	81·2	...	27 17

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear in the remaining places. Humidity continues in excess in the submontane districts of the Punjab. Maximum temperature is below the average at Ambala and Delhi. The minimum is in excess at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in large excess. Temperature remains much below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana. Bikaner has had 0·24" and Jaipur 0·43". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature has fallen considerably, the greatest difficiency being 26 deg. during the day at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Thunderstorm has caused 1·10" of rain at Khandwa and 0·13" at Amraoti. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average at most places. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are in large defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local and moderately heavy rain has fallen in South Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Bijapur has had 1·57" and Hyderabad 0·53" during thunderstorms. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in defect over nearly the whole division.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms with light to moderate showers occurred in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the South Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad. The important falls being 1·57" at Bijapur and 1·10" at Khandwa. Cloud has increased in the south-eastern districts of the United Provinces. No rain has been reported from the south of the Peninsula.

A few dust or thunderstorms are likely in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the south Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 17th May, 1913, was 30·054 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make of it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozani, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitchelo, Vizes (Keorpruiu), Bauchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayre in argentine republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican states of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad (18-3-13).

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The Best Polish in the Market

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special ontracts are made.

REDUCTION OF REGULAR ARTILLERY.

CONDITION OF THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

Writing to the "Times," Major-Gen. W. G. Knox says:—

I crave the hospitality of your columns to enter my protest against the reduction of batteries of our incomparable Artillery as now contemplated while we persist in maintaining a force of that arm which my experience justifies me in describing as a positive danger to the forces with which it has to co-operate in war. At one period in our late campaign in South Africa a battery of Artillery of the Militia type (which had been embodied for some months) came under my command. They were to the eye all that a General could wish; fine men, fine horses, good and well-fitted harness, good and serviceable equipment. The question I wanted answered before employing their services was, Were they gunners and drivers? I planned a combined field firing exercise with a battalion of Infantry, and set a simple task of a direct attack against marks chalked on a kopje some 3,000 yards distant. The Infantry, wide on the flank, deployed in attack formation to begin their allotted task. The first round from Artillery (together with a protest from the Infantry commander) finished the exercise as far as the guns were concerned, for I was convinced that neither officers nor men knew the rudiments of gunnery, and I was averse to incur casualties in a peace manœuvre. It seems to be quite overlooked that Artillery can only be of service when acting in combination with other arms. Isolated independent action is the exception. Guns may avert defeat or put the finishing touch to victory, but they cannot capture a position any more than a naval demonstration can alarm a mountain tribe.

The mere ranging of a gun to ensure getting an effective shot and prevent waste of ammunition is now a fine art. Atmospheric and other conditions liken the task to the adjustment of the carburettor in order to get full power of explosion in the internal combustion engine. Only when the error of the day, which hinges on the state of the atmosphere, the height above the sea, and many technical troubles, has been mastered can a battery commander be said to have adjusted his carburettor and be justified in commencing the fine tactical task set to him by his superior. He holds the throttle and steering wheel with his voice. Heedless of the shower of hostile lead that may be storming and hailing around him, he deals his death blows with lightning rapidity, switching his fire on and off to points that the tactical task dictates, ever mindful that his stream of fire must be continuous up to the last moment that permits in aid of his comrades launched to the assault. Long years of training have taught him that his gunners will not fail him so long as guns, men, and ammunition are effective, that if disabled the machine which he has perfected will run automatically with another man at the wheel trained under his own eye. This standard of efficiency in a battery commander and his charge may be attained in fifteen years, not less.

I ask my countrymen is the above task a fair one to ask of any amateur, however gifted, or is it just to expose others to the dangers which inexpert handling of a murderous weapon may inflict upon them? The troubles are accentuated when acting in an enclosed country like our own, where but fleeting targets can be offered. Has not the time arrived to sweep away the whole of this danger element in our Citizen Army and to stiffen it with Artillery material of the Regular type? Why follow blindly the divisional organisation suitable to Continental Warfare and embarrass a commander with more Artillery than he can find room for? When guns are an encumbrance as well as a danger is it not time to pause and consider whether a readjustment is not imperative which might afford to the commander of a Territorial division some degree of confidence when his charge is committed to the fortunes or misfortunes of war?

ATTACK ON THE BOTHA GOVERNMENT.

MR. CRESWELL'S MOTION DEFRATED.

Mr. Creswell's motion of no confidence was defeated in the Assembly by 68 votes to 41. The galleries were crowded when the House met, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings. After Mr. Creswell had denounced the Government on the ground that they had failed to introduce and carry through effective legislation, Mr. Burnton, Minister of Railways and Harbours, replied on behalf of the Government practically declining to take the motion seriously. The debate then assumed a new, though not unexpected, turn through an attack by the Ministerialist Mr. Steyl upon General Hertzog. The debate afterwards centred on the split in the Ministerialist ranks. Mr. Hull declared that the division, which he alleged existed in the Unionist ranks, though the Unionists ridiculed the allegation, coupled with the incompetence and inefficiency of the Government, necessitated an appeal to the country.

General Botha dealt with General Hertzog's charges "seriatim." General Hertzog's sole object, he said, was to get back into the Government, but he—General Botha—refused to put the country to the expense and inconvenience of a general election merely because General Hertzog hoped thereby to attain that end. General Botha defended his conciliation and immigration policies and his attitude towards Imperial questions, in regard to all of which he had been particularly attacked by General Hertzog.

General Hertzog joined in the attack on the Government and traversed the whole history of the quarrel with General Botha, before and after his expulsion from the Cabinet. He bitterly attacked General Botha and declared that he had been guilty of duplicity, deception, and misrepresentation of facts both in regard to himself (General Hertzog) and in regard to the principles of the South African Party, which he charged General Botha with subverting and abandoning. He maintained that General Botha was responsible for the present deplorable dissension in the party and the bitterness existing among his people. For these reasons, he said, General Botha and his colleagues must be expelled from the treasury benches.

Mr. Hull, formerly Union Minister of Finance, intends to resign his seat for Barberton as the result of a split with General Botha. It is believed that he contemplates offering himself to his constituents for re-election.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. Nichoolls as architect member of the Delhi Committee, Mr. Thomas will officiate as Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, and the Secretary of State will send out a successor to Mr. Thomas, Assistant Consulting Architect to the Government of India.

WHAT WILL YOU FEED BABY ON?

A PATENT FOOD CONTAINING STARCH FLOUR OR MALT FROM WHICH BABY WILL POSSIBLY SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION, STARVATION AND RICKETS, OR

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I tried several foods recommended by my friends, but nothing did him any good, he was always ailing, and at seven months was very bad with rickets. Everybody who saw him was afraid to handle him, for you could count his every rib, and no one thought he would live.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. As sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 19th May, 1913.

A CENTURY OF PEACE.

ONE of the most remarkable proposals ever made in the cause of peace was the one made by President Taft two years ago, when he suggested the great arbitration scheme, and for several months there appeared almost absolute unanimity regarding it among all classes of people. As the result of forces which the outsider is not quite able to appreciate, the plan was dropped. Apart from the striking fact that such a proposal was made, it was wonderful, in view of the relations which previously existed between the two countries, that it was possible for any statesman to bring forward such a plan as serious statesmanship, and that such a measure of support attended the idea. For the moment the plan, as then suggested, has fallen to the ground, but it cannot be long before such arbitration will be demanded. We are now approaching an event which will help to cement the two countries in a way that will emphasise in a very striking way the unity of the English speaking race, and, at the same time, provide one of the greatest guarantees of peace to the world. The event referred to is the centenary of peace between these two great nations which will take place on December 24th, 1914. This date may seem a long distance away, but the preparation for so important an event will be so extensive that it is necessary for steps to be taken at once. A strong English Committee has just visited America to consult as to the most appropriate means of impressing the fact on the two peoples and the world. Before starting, the members of the Committee were honoured by an interview with the King, who discussed some of the proposals already suggested. The Committee was a strong one, and consisted of twelve men. It is interesting to note that one of the delegates was associated with this country for several years, Sir Arthur Lawley. The other possessions were represented by Lord Weardale, Sir George Reid, Earl Stanhope, the Hon. Neil Primrose, the Hon. C. T. Mills, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. A. J. Baker, Mr. Shirley Bean, Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. Henry Vivian, and Mr. H. S. Perrin. In addition to these men there were two representatives from the city of Ghent where the famous treaty was signed a century ago. This famous city is also determined to enter into the celebrations as far as possible, and orders have already been given by the Burgomaster and the Municipality of Ghent for the restoration of the room in the Carthusian Convent to the State in which it was when the treaty was signed in 1814. They have also arranged to hold a banquet on January 5th, 1915 which is to be an exact replica of the banquet given a hundred years before. To this banquet will be invited all the delegates from the two countries. The subject of the coming celebrations has been under discussion for some time, and already many proposals have been brought forward. One of the most interesting suggestions on the part of the British is the proposal to purchase and maintain the old residence of the Washingtons, Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire, as a place of sacred association for the many thousands of American visitors who come over to England. On the American side the most interesting is the propsosal to build a new bridge over (the Niagra) St. Lawrence connecting the Dominion of Canada with the United States. The King, we are informed, was somewhat concerned at the proposal, as he feared the magnificent Falls of Niagara would be ruined as a sight, and he was glad to be assured that the intention was rather to build at a place lower than the falls but over the rapids. The Americans also suggest that some suitable memorial should be built in New York as a permanent memorial of the event.

It has always been one of the wonders of the world why two nations so nearly related, in fact, so closely connected as scarcely to be called separate nations, should have been for so long at enmity, and the great change which has taken place during recent years, largely due to the influence of the late British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, is one to be heartily welcomed by all lovers of peace. It is true that one hundred years have almost passed since the treaty of peace was passed, and that no actual fighting has taken place in the meantime, but there have been many occasions when war seemed imminent, and was only prevented by careful statesmanship, assisted by the natural bonds between the two countries. But, while these bonds may have been sufficiently strong to prevent war on some of the minor subjects on which there has been disagreement, it cannot be said that there has been any great love between the two nations. Several forces have been at work to bring about the change of relationship, but undoubtedly the greatest factor has been the means of communication which have extended so wonderfully of recent years. At the banquet held on the occasion of the launching of the great "Aquitania," the President pointed out that every ship added to the great steamship companies which ply their ships between England and America was an important factor in the peace of the world. The work has been a slow one, but it has been sure, and "the irresistible magic of intercommunication" has strengthened the bond between the two nations that will be wonderfully made evident in the coming celebrations. The benefits which will accrue from the rapidly increasing sense of unity are difficult to imagine, but there can be no doubt the results will not be confined to the two nations; the whole world will participate. Since the signing of the Peace of Ghent there have been times when the old wounds, which were still raw, were re-opened, and there seemed every probability of actual hostilities. Both nations were sensitive. The recent difference over the dues on ships passing through the Panama Canal has been discussed in a manner which would have been impossible a few years ago. All recent events point to a change in the relations between the two countries which will be confirmed and strengthened by the arrangements made for the celebrations next year. They will be the outward expression of a real sympathy and unity.

One of the results most greatly to be deplored from every point of view as the outcome of the unfriendliness, was the limited opportunities the Americans had of drawing upon the culture of Europe. They became more self-centred, and while it may have been good in some ways that they were thrown to rely more on themselves, it cannot be denied that they lost something in not taking advantage of the results which the old country had gained. It does not follow by any means that because a country is old it has nothing to teach, and it would have been a decided advantage. America had not repudiated to a large extent the lessons that might have been placed at her disposal. On the other hand, the Britisher had formed such a dislike to the daughter who had repudiated the authority of the mother, that everything that was done across the water met with a certain measure of scorn, and for long years he refused to see that there was developing one of the most wonderful growths of history, a self-made people who were gradually taking their place among the leading nations of the world. The Englishman cannot profess to love all the characteristics of the American, and he is not called upon to do so, but the improved relationships have enabled the Englishman to appreciate the great abilities of his brothers, and the nobility and the character of her citizens.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ACREAGE. Reports received regarding the acreage of the coming season's American Cotton Crop are conflicting. There appears to be an effort in America to depress the market by glowing accounts of the increase in acreage and the extensive use of fertilizers, and private estimates of the increase vary from five to even ten per cent. Advices by the mail draw attention to the disparity which exists between these estimates and the one lately published by "The New York Journal of Commerce" which is looked upon as an official organ. The estimate of the latter is only 2·8 percent. increase, and while admitting that fertilizers have been more largely used, the journal states that the unsatisfactory condition of the ground in some States will necessitate a fair amount of replanting. The Liverpool market is inclined to take a more bullish view of the situation, at all events until there are more definite indications of the bumper yield which America has been so largely and carefully advertising. Possibly the advertisement is merely manipulative tactics with a view to cause a better basis for prospective purchasers, and a bull campaign later on during the vicissitudes of the crop. However large the crop may be, and whatever prices we may ultimately see, America is likely to sell a considerable portion of her crop at higher prices than those now ruling.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION. We are pleased to call attention to a letter, which appears in another column, from the committee, which is organising the celebration in Bombay of Lord Hardinge's birthday. It will be remembered that it is by Lady Hardinge's request that on this day school children are being entertained in all the principal places of India, and the proceedings are to be associated with expressions of thankfulness for his Excellency's recent marvellous escape from death. At the same time the day will be one of brightness in the lives of many poor children, who are to carry away with them special portraits of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, to keep in their memories the noble couple, who have done so much for India. In Bombay there are about 500 schools and about 50,000 school children, and for the entertainment of these some Rs 15,000 is required. This is not a large sum, but on account of the absence of so many people in the hill-stations, to whom it is not easy to make personal application, the committee are experiencing some difficulty. It is hoped, therefore, that the existence of this fund may become widely known in the stations in the vicinity of Bombay, and that subscribers there will be good enough to send remittances to the secretaries, whose address will be found in the letter, which has been mentioned.

THE NEWMARKET ELECTION. It is a handsome win, which Mr. Denison-Pender has scored for the Unionist party, but for Newmarket it is nothing extraordinary, as a glance at the list of election results in another column will show that it has changed its colours often. This must be due in some measure to the fact that at Newmarket, with its peculiar interests, the personalities of the candidates are taken much more into account than they are in other constituencies. The late Sir Charles Rose, for instance, was popular throughout his constituency as a prominent member of the Jockey Club. On the other hand, Mr. George Nicholls, his successor as Liberal candidate, was for several years a Congregationalist evangelist in Cambridgeshire, and although he has since devoted himself extensively to agricultural questions, he was not a candidate who could be expected to appeal with force to a sporting community such as that of the Newmarket division. Further he was not adopted as candidate until the eve of the election, while his opponent, Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, has been nursing the constituency for two years. He is a son of Sir John Denison-Pender, well known for his connection with the Eastern and other cable companies, and he has had a training for Parliamentary work on the London County Council.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. "Mongolia" arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia," were:—Captain the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, Major-General G. A. Cookson, C.B., H. H. the Maharaja Cooch Behar, H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar, Sir Phillip Gray Egerton, Bart., Lieut-General Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. and the Hon. Mr. A. D. Jackson

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE BALKANS.

KRUPP REVELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 3.

Great results are expected in France from the approaching visit to London of President Poincare, at the personal invitation of the King. As an example of the light in which this manifestation is viewed, the article in "L'Opinion" may be quoted. The writer says that King George has seen little of France, and only passed a very short time in Paris. It is therefore important that an occasion should be given for His Majesty to live three days in contact which a man who incarnates many of the most sterling qualities of his race. The writer goes on:—"Formerly King Edward VII., that Ambassador of genius, acted as an intermediary and a link between the political personages of the two countries. His premature disappearance has again opened the Channel moat. Our Ministers hardly ever cross it, and if their British colleagues do sometimes, they do not, except Mr. W. Churchill, even stop at the refreshment rooms of the stations as their trains go through. "When two nations collaborate in the same policy, such an absence of periodical contact and mutual penetration has serious disadvantages. Neither M. Paul Cambon, nor Sir Francis Bertie, in spite of their undisputed talents and energy, can get over these. Frequent interviews between heads of States in a large measure attenuate this danger . . . I would add that outside Cabinets and Parliaments there is a power equally, if not more important, and that is British opinion. And this is entirely out of reach of the French Embassy and the Quai d'Orsay. The intermittent apparitions of our Presidents and sailors, their words and acts, remain, therefore, the only means at our disposal to awaken the interested sympathies of John Bull when they weaken under the temporary influence of commercial prosperity and Anglo-German calm. But how long is it since our colours were last flown in a British port? Since the Coronation of King George V It is high time they were seen again there, and the presence of M. Poincare will double the effect of the sight of them. When he makes contact with English elite at the Guildhall and Westminster, for he must salute the British Commons, his voice and appearance will produce their effect." This is only a short extract from M. Bardoux's article, but it is sufficient to show the extreme opportunism of the visit. The French have also a public opinion which requires a little courting in the face of occasional international demonstrations that somewhat trouble it, and excepting the short visit of the First Lord of the Admiralty there has been perhaps too little public affirmation of the cordiality of our entente.

DISTURBERS OF PEACE.

During the discussion in the German Reichstag on Monday on the third reading of the Army Estimates, strong criticisms were expressed by the Socialist members with regard to the armaments-scandal. Dr. Liebknecht declared that the statement issued by the Krupp firm in reply to the charges made by him meant nothing, and it was, therefore, not necessary for him to produce any further evidence. In the course of a vehement onslaught on the arms industry and its international connections, Mr. Liebknecht dealt first with Privy Councillor Hugenberg's defence of Krupp officials. He said the alleged bribes were ridiculously small; "but," he went on, "take the case of our secret police and our spies. Police spies are also not brilliantly paid, although a very considerable secret service fund is provided for in the Estimates. The defence will seek to hide traces of the spies, but this time it should be possible to defeat these tricks. The employees in question know well that if they take everything on themselves and do not reveal their connections they are sure of liberal hush-money for the future. There are said to be many in Germany who live on hush-money."

The Minister of War, Dr. Liebknecht continued, would have to decide between the sympathy of capital and the sympathy of the great mass of the people. Many posts in the military administration served systematically as a passage to fat berths in private firms. Referring to the letter of the Deutsche Munitions-and-Waffen Fabrik, requesting the publication of an announcement in a leading French newspaper that the French Government was about to give orders for the armament of the army with machine guns on double the scale originally intended, in order to influence German opinion to demand a similar measure, Dr. Liebknecht said the letter was published in the "Vorwarts" in December, 1910. A year later a director of the firm, as a special mark of royal confidence, was created a member of the Prussian House of Peers. That firm, said Dr. Liebknecht, was a member of the armament combine, which included the "Oberndorf Mauser factory," the Austrian arms factory at Vienna, and the "Fabrique Nationale of Belgium," which worked largely with French capital. A contract guaranteed the members a profit and reserved for each firm a monopoly in its own country. Austria to a considerable extent was a purveyor of arms for Bulgaria and Servia. The Deutsche Munitions-and-Waffen Fabrik was a member of the international combine which supplied arms to Russia, without which war could not be carried on. In conclusion, Dr. Liebknecht said: "We do not underestimate the danger threatening peace from the war party nor the importance of the officer-camarilla in favour of which the Crown Prince himself once made a demonstration in this House."

The President called the speaker to order for this remark.

General von Heeringen (Minister for War) said that the Krupp case was now before the courts, and would be cleared up without regard for persons. The Emperor's military Cabinet was in no way placed in a controlling position in relation to the Ministry of War. They stood side by side, and both laid their reports before the Emperor. The army was not so degenerate that army circles made attacks on the War Minister. A military camarilla was unknown to him, and he protested against the statement that the chief of the Emperor's military Cabinet was at its back. Amid applause from the Right and shouts of dissent from the Social Democrats, General von Heeringen declared that attacks from the Social Democrats could only do honour to the Minister for War. General von Heeringen added, with reference to the question of the number of aides-de-camp allotted to royal princes, that in accordance with the wishes of the Reichstag ten such posts would be abolished (cheers). Privy Councillor Hugenberg, chairman of the Board of Directors of Krupp's, in a further interview, says that the official Herr Brandt, who is stated to have given gifts of money to subordinate officials in the War Office, had a salary of £525, together with an allowance of £175 as compensation for the higher cost of living in Berlin as compared with Essen. He also received a Christmas "gratification."

ARMED RISING IN PORTUGAL.

At different points in the Lisbon, streets on Saturday night isolated bombs exploded and revolver shots were fired as if to give the signal for a pre-arranged movement. The bands which appeared outside the gates of certain barracks were dispersed by friends of the Republic and the military and police forces. A number of houses were surrounded and searched, and various articles seized, including a quantity of armlets which, it would appear, were to be worn by the rebels as a distinctive sign. The headquarters of the Radical Republican Federation were searched, and a quantity of arms was discovered. Thirty individuals who were in the building were arrested. The house was then shut up. Early next morning a group composed of about 100 men gathered in front of the Engineers' Barracks, firing shots into the air and crying "Long Live the Radical Republic!" The demonstrators shouted that conspirators were abroad in the streets, and that consequently it was necessary to defend the Republic. The Engineer officers replied to the invitation by saying that they were at their post to defend Republican institutions, but that they could not leave the barracks." The demonstrators made a further appeal, but without effect, and they then went away. They were joined by other groups and proceeded to the building occupied by the Republican Federation; they were, according to report, armed themselves, and bags of russia leather containing bombs were handed to some. The Government having been informed that the disturbances were being arranged by remnants of the Monarchist party and by a group calling themselves Extremist Republicans and the Syndicalist had taken all necessary measures. Consequently, the civil population of Lisbon which is enrolled for the defence of the Republic, aided by the police and the Republican guard, were in readiness for emergency all over the city. It is stated that among the extremists who organised the demonstratives were a number of extreme Republicans who, for some reason or other, had been excluded from the party. They had on previous occasions arranged similar demonstrations which had invariably miscarried.

STERN MEASURES IN LISBON.

The Portuguese Government is continuing to take all necessary measures to prevent disturbances in Lisbon and throughout the country. In the naval barracks and on board the warships all is now quiet. The newspaper, "O Dia" has been suppressed. The lawyer Senhor Mario Monteiro, editor of the extremist Republican newspaper "Alvorads," which has been suspended for several weeks, is missing. The police have been looking for him, but have not found him at his villa residence in the Alges Portes of Lisbon.

The "Mundo" says that on Sunday morning some mutineers presented themselves before the cellular prison building, where the political prisoners are confined, and offered their services to guard the building, which they said was threatened by Royalist bands who had revolted in the streets of the lower town. This offer was refused. There appears to have been some disturbance on board the Portuguese cruiser "Sao Gabriel" to judge from the following singular announcement issued by the Government. "Two sailors belonging to the cruiser "Sao Gabriel," having fired three shots out to sea at twenty minutes to two this morning, the whole crew lined up immediately, and these two sailors also took their places in the ranks. Their identity and the object of their action have not yet been ascertained. Captain Arlos Maia, commanding the cruiser, went on board and found that perfect tranquility prevailed among the crew. The Government has taken the measures required by the situation." The newspapers state that the dissentients with the present regime, whose conspiracy to upset the Government, has been failed, had formed a Ministry, which was to be composed as follows:—Premier Senhor Magalhaes Lima; Minister of the Interior. Senhor Mario Monteiro; Minisier of Justice, Senhor Lomelino Freitas; Minister of Finance, Captain Carrazede; Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Guedes; Minister for the Navy and the Colonies, Senhor Andrea; Minister for War, Senhor Lima Dias. The mutineers have spread a rumour that Senhor Magalhaes Lima, who is at present at Zurich, is the leader of their movement.

CROWN PRINCE'S CALL TO SERVICE.

The German Crown Prince published his third book, on Wednesday. In contains relatively little of the Crown Prince's writing. His Imperial Highness, it is understood, besides editing the book, contributes the introduction and a short article describing life in the Guards Regiment. The dedication reads: "To His Majesty the Emperor and King, respectfully inscribed. The motto on the titlepage is: "The world is not more safely supported by the shoulders of Atlas than Germany by her army and navy." A number of articles are contributed by active officers, many being the Prince's personal friends, and the illustration reproduce the pictures of several well-known military painters. The Prince's own articles show a certain keenness in his profession, with which some of the boyish exuberance so beloved in Berlin is mixed. Some passages however, are criticised on account of a certain absence of restraint. The Prince says in one passage: "More than any other country, our Fatherland is forced to rely upon its trusty weapons. Badly defended by unfavourable geographical frontiers, and situated in the centre of Europe, it is not regarded with love by all nations. It is the holy duty of Germany, above all the other peoples of our old earth, to maintain an army and a fleet ever at the highest point of readiness. Only then, supported by our own good sword, can we preserve the place in the sun which is our due, but is not voluntarily conceded us. Certainly diplomacy can, and must, play its part . . . but, just as lightning settles the conflict of the electrical forces in the skies, so the sword will be the ultimate deciding factor in the world until the world disappears." In another passage, after describing a cavalry attack, the Prince says:—"Anyone who has been through such an attack may think there is nothing finer in the world. Yet one thing appears to the real cavalryman as finer—when at the end of his ride he meets with a real enemy and engages in a struggle for which he is trained to fight for life or death. How often has my ear rung with the thought 'Donnerwetter, if this were only real!' That is the true cavalry spirit." The "Tageblatt," referring to this passage, remarks that if the Kaiser said as much it could only be as the result of a preliminary discussion with his Chancellor.

POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

The influences for a satisfactory and early solution of the Balkan difficulties, and in

(*Continued on page 9.*)

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

FURTHER TERMS DETAILED.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL EVENT.

GERMANY AND BAGHDAD RAILWAY DISCUSSIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 16.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says :—

"The Anglo-Turkish negotiations have now been brought near to a conclusion. So far as any Anglo-Turkish understanding affects the interests and rights of the Baghdad Railway, it can only be accomplished with the sanction of the Company and the German Government. The turn which the Anglo-Turkish negotiations have hitherto taken, warrants the assumption that Germany may accept the result. Nevertheless, before consent is given, a further exchange of views is necessary to safeguard German interests, and to secure the equivalent for any concession, which Germany makes. The Press statements hitherto published are incomplete and incorrect."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.

The paragraphs in the Anglo-Turkish agreement referring to Koweit, the Persian frontier and Basra, have already been initialled.

FRENCH INTEREST.

PARIS, May 17.

Speaking in the Chamber with reference to a question concerning the Baghdad Railway, M. Pichon said the Government were watching the matter closely. France would not forget her duty to defend her legitimate interests.

BERLIN, May 17.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, referring to the Anglo-Turkish negotiations regarding the Persian Gulf, says that both the German Baghdad Railway Company and the German Government have been kept informed of the Anglo-Turkish negotiatons. The turn, which these had so far taken, warranted the assumption that the result would be satisfactory to Germany. Nevertheless, before the latter consented, a further exchange of views would be necessary in order to safeguard German interests and secure compensations for any German concessions.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

France has presented to Turkey a series of demands relating to schools, railway, and harbour concessions in Syria and other matters, and makes her consent to an increase in the Turkish Customs, conditional upon Turkey's acceptance of these demands.

A COUP FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

LONDON, May 17.

The *Times* publishes the following details of the Anglo-Turkish understanding, supplementing those in Reuter's message of the 14th instant.

Britain recognises the suzerainty of the Porte over Koweit, which becomes an autonomous Turkish *kaza*. The Porte engages not to interfere in the internal affairs of Koweit, or in the question of the succession. It recognises the validity of the convention concluded between the Sheikh and Britain.

The Porte abandons its pretensions to suzerainty over the Peninsula of El Katr, the Bahrein Islands, and Muscat. It recognises the right of Britain to undertake in future, as in the past, the lighting, buoying, and policing of the Gulf.

France, as well as Germany, has been kept well informed of the trend of the negotiations, which are not likely to end without a definite agreement, maintaining Britain's rights and privileges with reference to the navigation of the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates. This is likely to include the establishment of the Ottoman Commission with strong British participation, to exercise independently the functions of a navigation and port authority for the Shat-el-Arab. This can only be effective if the heads of both the inspection and engineer branches are British.

The whole agreement, when completed and confirmed, will be an event of the utmost importance for the promotion of British commercial interests in the Middle East.

ULSTER'S] INTENTIONS.

DESCRIBED BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, May 17.

Sir Edward Carson, opening a drill hall at Belfast, said that Home Rule would be resisted by force, but that force would be used only as a last resort. The circumstances under which the great army of Ulster would come into action, must be left to himself and his colleagues. These were matters which could not be discussed in public.

"If necessary, we would take over the whole government of this community," concluded Sir Edward.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

BALKAN SITUATION.

MOVEMENT OF BULGAR TROOPS.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO SIR E. GREY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, May 17.

It transpires that during the last fortnight there has been a great movement of Bulgarian troops to the west.

From the 8th to the 12th. inst, eight long trains, containing troops, guns, and stores, passed Xanthi, on the border of Thrace and Macedonia ; the soldiers uttering anti-Greek cries as they passed.

PARIS, May 17.

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber yesterday said that the French policy in the Balkans was inspired with a desire to promote the union of Europe. M. Pichon paid a tribute to the work done in London by the Ambassadors under the presidency of the eminent statesman, who had done so much for the peace of the world.

There were still difficulties, he said, but none should endanger international peace.

AUSTRIAN DEMOBILISATION.

VIENNA, May 17.

Orders have been issued dismissing altogether 58,000 reservists, but the reservists in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia, are being retained with the colours.

LONDON, May 16.

Herr von Jagow has returned to Berlin after thoroughly discussing foreign affairs with Count Berchtold.

BALKAN INDIGNATION.

LONDON, May 16.

Reuter learns that the Greek and Servian delegates are still without instructions with regard to the signature of the preliminaries of peace. Both countries object to leaving the questions of Albania and the Archipelago to the decision of the Powers.

In Balkan quarters there is general indignation at the "unwarrantable exaggerations" in the foreign Press as regards the relations between the Allies. It is declared that the Allies are determined to reach a peaceful solution of all the questions between them.

AUSTRIA AND ESSAD PASHA.

VIENNA, May 18.

The newspapers state that Austria and Italy, notwithstanding the fact that the blockade has been raised, have despatched each a warship to Durazzo, owing to doubts as to the attitude of Essad Pasha.

ARCTIC PERILS.

STORY OF SCHROEDER-STRANZ EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The report of the leader of the Norwegian expedition, which went to the relief of the German Scientific Arctic Expedition, under Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz, has just reached Berlin from Spitzbergen.

His report says that of the ten German members of the original expedition, only one, a seascape painter, escaped without permanent injury, which in most cases was from frost-bite. Two men were killed through falling through the ice, and one died of exhaustion.

Lieut.-Schroeder-Stranz and three others, who set out to cross Spitzbergen at the end of August, are missing.

CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, May 16.

The M. C. C. beat Kent at Lord's, by six wickets.

Notts beat Lancashire at Manchester, by an innings and 24 runs.

LONDON, May 17.

Derbyshire beat Hampshire at Southampton to-day, by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Northamptonshire at Northampton, by five wickets.

Warwickshire beat Leicestershire at Birmingham, by 271 runs.

Sussex beat Cambridge University at Cambridge, by five wickets.

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire at Bristol, by 280 runs

CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEME.

TO BE UNALTERED TILL AFTER 1917.

LONDON, May 18.

At a meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee, Lord Harris presiding, it was unanimously decided not to alter the existing scheme of the County Championship until after 1917, except as regards the awarding of points.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, May 18.

The P. and O. s.s. "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day, with the outward mails of the 9th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. "Medina" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, May 18.

Continuous heavy land-slides threaten to delay the opening of the Panama Canal beyond January 1915, which was the date fixed.

BIG UNIONIST WIN.

CURIOUS ELECTION RESULT.

FIGHT ON THE INSURANCE ACT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 17.

The result of the Newmarket election was :—

Pender, (Unionist,).....5,251
Nicholls, (Liberal,) 4,400

Unionist majority 851
Unionist gain.

LONDON, May 18.

The Unionists are jubilant at the result of the Newmarket election, which they describe as a most remarkable sign of the change in public feeling since the Budget struggle.

The Liberal Press admits that the result is disappointing. They declare that if this fickle constituency proves anything, it is that the Insurance Act is still a trump card in an agricultural constituency, where wages are almost the lowest in England.

Mr. Denison-Pender in his speech, after the poll had been declared, said that the result was absolutely staggering, and showed that agricultural labourers were sick of the Government, in spite of the promises lavished on them during the last fortnight.

Mr. Nicholls attributed his defeat to misrepresentation of the Insurance Act, and the opinion, which was apparently prevalent in the division, that the Government's land proposals would lead to the ploughing-up of the Newmarket race-course.

The result of the last election at Newmarket was as follows:—

Sir Charles Rose (L) 4,786
Mr. G. H. Verrall (C)..... 4,387

Liberal majority..... 399

Newmarket is a constituency of constant changes. In January 1910, there was a Conservative majority of 120 ; in 1906, the Liberals won by 783 ; in a bye-election in 1903, Sir (then Mr.) Charles Rose was returned by 507 votes ; while at the general election of 1900, the Conservative majority was 1,077. In 1895 there was a Conservative majority of 343 ; and in 1892 a Liberal majority of 1,223.

THE FIRE ON THE "ASSAYE."

LONDON, May 17.

The fire on the steamer "Assaye" was confined to one hold, and was extinguished at eleven o'clock last night.

SIX STREETS ON FIRE.

EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

LONDON, May 18.

Eight thousand people have been rendered homeless by a fire in Pressburg, in which six streets were affected. The fire broke out at two in the afternoon, and was still raging at nine o'clock yesterday evening. A fireman and a child were killed, while many persons were injured.

Pressburg is a large town on the border of Hungary, about 40 miles east of Vienna.

ANTARCTIC MEDAL.

TO BE PRESENTED TO LADY SCOTT.

LONDON, May 18.

Lord Curzon will preside at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 26th., when a casket, suitably inscribed, will be presented to Lady Scott, to contain a special Antarctic Medal.

Captain Scott's colleague Lieut. Wilson will receive a Patron's Medal, and Colonel Burrard, Surveyor-General of India, the Victoria Medal.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

BOMBS CAUSE CONTINUAL SCARES.

LONDON, May 16.

Five more bombs were discovered in London to-day, and one under a pew in Hastings Church. In some cases the fuses had gone out. The theory is that the bombs are intentionally rendered harmless. They are sufficient, however, to cause continual scares.

CANCER RESEARCH.

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Edwin Tate has given ten thousand pounds sterling to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

LONDON, May 18.

The elections to the Prussian Diet have resulted in the Conservatives and Centre Party losing ten seats, of which the National-Liberals gain seven and the Socialists one. The overwhelming superiority of the Conservative and Centre alliance is thus maintained.

PORTUGUESE CRUISER RE-FLOATED.

HONG-KONG, May 16.

The Portuguese cruiser "Adam Astor," which struck on a rock near Dumbell Island on the 12th inst. has been re-floated.

CANADA & THE NAVY

MR. BORDEN'S BILL PASSED.

MORAL SUPPORT OF THE EMPIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, May 17.

The vote on the third reading of the Naval Bill was 99 for and 66 against.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, offering a last protest, denounced the Government's policy of makeshift, and the failure to recognise the duty "we owe ourselves as a nation."

Mr. Borden replied : "Our proposals are not merely to afford immediate material aid to the Empire, but to bring it moral support and strength. When half the forces of the Empire are withdrawn to protect its heart, Canada should not quibble. She ought to do something immediate and effective."

DUTCH SEAMEN.

DISMISSED FOR ANTI-MILITARIST TENDENCIES.

THE HAGUE, May 16.

It is officially stated that a hundred blue-jackets have sailed from the East Indies. It is proposed to dismiss ninety-seven of them from the service for anti-militarist tendencies.

SOUTH WALES COAL TROUBLE.

ENDS WITH COERCION OF NON-UNIONISTS.

LONDON, May 17.

The trouble in the South Wales coalfield is at an end.

All the non-unionists in the collieries, which have been idle since the 1st inst. have joined the Federation.

C. B. FOR COMMANDER EVANS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Commander Evans, who has arrived home from the Scott Expedition, was received in audience by the King, to-day, who conferred upon him a Companionship of the Bath.

THE KONGO'S TRIALS.

Reuter has issued a correction regarding his message describing the gunnery trials of the warship "Kongo." This is a Japanese vessel and not German, as first reported.

SCARE AT BIHAR.

MYSTERIOUS LIGHTS SEEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

During the past fortnight the peasantry of Northern Bihar have been greatly alarmed by stories of groups of lights seen at night, as if lanterns were carried by men, but when surrounded, the lights disappear. Apparently this phenomenon is not a trick of dacoits, since no robberies have occurred.

A correspondant to the *Englishman* states that the scare began at Awaraj, near Turkanlia, nine miles from Rotahari, and in ten days has travelled forty miles towards Muzaffarpore and Motihar. Once seen at a village, the lights do not return, but they are reported often in many villages on the same night, often ten or twenty miles apart.

U. P. HIGH COURT.

VACATION TO COMMENCE ON 8TH AUGUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The long vacation of the High Court will commence on the 8th August, Mr. Justice Banerji being the Vacation Judge. The Chief Justice and Lady Richards spend their holidays in Kashmir. Mr. Justice Rafique goes to England, taking a month's privilege leave in addition. Sir Harry Griffin will return from Bangalore by the end of June and Mr. Justice Tudball will go to England for the vacation. Sir George Knox will spend his vacation in Naini Tal and come down to form the bench for the disposal of capital cases and also for inspection work.

NEW DELHI.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The *Pioneer* hears from Delhi that further improvements are to be carried out in the fort tending to beautify its surroundings.

ULLASKAR DUTT.

TRANSFERRED FOR INSANITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Ullaskar Dutt, who was transported to the Andamans in connection with the Alipur Bomb Case, and subsequently became insane, has been transferred from Port Blair to the Kilpauk Lunatic Asylum in Madras.

JAPAN QUESTION.

ACUTE TENSION WITH AMERICA.

REPORTED PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The *Statesman* publishes the following special cablegram, dated, London, May 17th:—"The tension between America and Japan has suddenly become acute owing to an announcement at Washington that under the constitution of the United States, there is no power to veto an Act of the Californian Legislature. If the latter declines to yield, Japan will present an ultimatum. It is stated in the highest quarters that both sides are preparing for war."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 18.

The Governor of Arizona has signed a Bill, which prohibits any alien, who has not declared his intention of becoming naturalised, from acquiring property.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 17.

Lieut. Col. H. S. White, R. F. A., has assumed command of the Karachi Brigade vice Brigadier General D. G. E. Shaw, Commanding Karachi Brigade, proceeding on 60 days' privilege leave.

Major J. W. French Muller, C. I. E., is transferred from Myitkyiana to Rangoon to act as Deputy Inspector, Military Police, Burma, in the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. H. N. Taylor, D. S. O.

Capt. Moule, Commandant, Military Police of Falam, relieves Major French Muller at Myitkyiana.

Major W. H. Cox, C. S. O., I. M. S., Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, has combined leave for one year.

Major Fenton, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Rangoon (East), acts as superintendent in addition to his own duties as temporary measures.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

(By Maj.-Gen. G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)

The following arrivals and departures, are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. F. F. Innes-Lillingston, Supply and Transport Corps, Capt. M. Magniac, 1st. Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut. R. W. Sidebottom. The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut. C. J. Stocker, Indian Medical Service, Lieut. J. C. John, Indian Medical Service, Capt. G. H. C. Williams, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Departures.—Lieut. G. S. Low, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lt.-Col. J. P. Barnes, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Lieut. W. R. F. Cooper, 1st. (King's) Dragoon Guards, Capt. R. J. McEnery, Supply and Transport Corps. Maj. R. E. Cheyne, Staff, per S.S. "Austria," Lt.-Col. A. H. M. Taylor 13th. Hussars, Capt. E. H, Dunsford 33rd, Punjabis.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. G. H. Sawyer, 2nd. Bn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, Maj. T. B. D. Broadrick, Royal Field Artillery, Capt. G. L. Davys, Indian Medical Service.

Departures.—Col. T. J. R. Lucas, C.B., Army Medical Service, Lieut. C. A. Gouldsbury, 2nd. Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment), Capt. E. O. Lewin, Royal Field Artillery, Lt.-Col. A. G. W. Moore, 27th. Light Cavalry, Capt. G. F. Waterworth, D.S.O., Staff, Lt.-Col. C. F. T. Murray, M.V.O., Supply and Transport Corps, Capt. R. V. Simpson, 1st. Bn. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Capt A. D. Macpherson, 2nd. Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Captain F. F. Innes-Lillingston, Supply and Transport Corps, on return from leave is posted to 1st (Peshawar) Division.

Major-General A. H. Britt, C. B., assumed command of Mandalay Brigade and temporary command of Burma Division on 3rd May 1913.

SEGIMENTAL.

14th Sikhs. Lieut. C. Mc. D. Allardice to be Quarter Master.

123rd Rifles. Captain W. Greatwood to be officiating Double Company Commander.

38th Horse. Lieut. A. H. Williams to be officiating Quarter Master.

116th Mahrattas. Lieut. M. Dockrell to be officiating Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Brown, 103rd Mahratta Lt. Infy. 77 days ex India.

Captain A. E. Powell, Royal Engineers, 6 months, ex India, Medical Certificate.

Lieut. A. C. T. Hayter, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment, 40 days in India.

Lieut.-Colonel E. D. White, 1st Bn. Oxs. and Bucks, Lt. Infantry, 4 months, 11 days ex India.

Captain L. J. Carter, 1st Bn. Oxs. and Bucks, Lt. Infantry, 8 months, ex India.

Lt-Colonel H. de T. Phillips, Commanding Indian Mountain Artillery, Burma, 5 months and 14 days, ex India.

Lieut. F. N. M. Mac Farlane, Royal Field Artillery, 37 days, in India.

Lieut. J. E. Bennett, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 42 days in India.

2nd-Lieut. A. H. Saunders, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 61 days in India.

Major A. S. Capper, 39th Central India Horse, 226 days, ex India.

Major F. A. Andrew, 107th Pionneers, 75 days, in India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Major W. C. W. Hawkes, 106 Pioneers, 6 months.

Major F. H. Goldthorp, 23rd Cavalry, 4 months.

Captain J. G. Willoughby, 33rd Cavalry, 3 months, Medical Certificate.

Captain A. D. Day, 91st Punjabis, 1 month, Medical Certificate.

Captain R. F. Woodward, 130th Baluchis 6 months, Medical Certificate.

RETIREMENTS.

Lt-Colonel C. A. Brown, Indian Army, 31st March 1913.

Lt-Colonel G. H. Turner, Indian Army, 23rd April 1913.

Major J. L. Orr, 20th Horse, 29th May 1913.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

ARREST OF 23 PERSONS.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS AT THE JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

In connection with the Barisal conspiracy case, more arrests were made yesterday. Hemendra Kumar Mukhti, headmaster of the Noapara High School, in the Chittagong District, was arrested at the Sahartali railway station, in a train. Annada Kumar De, a student of Sitakund High School, and Pandit Satish Chunder Chakravarty, the teacher of a village school in Chittagong were arrested. Abinash Chunder Dutt Chowdhury, a student of Dinajpur High School, was arrested at Dinajpur. The accused were photographed and sent to Barisal, charged with dacoity.

The case was formally withdrawn by the Crown yesterday, and the accused were re-arrested on a charge of conspiracy. Up to now twenty-three persons have been arrested on this charge.

An application for bail was made yesterday before the Magistrate of Barisal on behalf of the accused, but the application was rejected.

Elaborate police arrangements are made to guard the accused in Barisal jail, and the services of a large number of Gurkha military police-constables have been requisitioned.

The preliminary enquiry will commence before the Magistrate of Barisal on Monday, the 26th of May.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Three more arrests were made yesterday at Lakhimpur and brought to Noakhali in connection with the Barisal conspiracy case, the are all students belonging to respectable families.

On behalf of Narendra Mohan Sen, who was recently arrested in connection with the Barisal conspiracy case, an application was made to-day before the District Magistrate of Dacca, making certain allegations against the local police. It was submitted that after his arrest he was photographed by the police. It was alleged that the photograph was taken for the purpose of fabricating evidence of identification. The Magistrate referred the petition to the Police Superintendent, to reply to the allegations.

ARMED KANDAHARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, May 17.

A gang of 30 Kandaharis, who were encamped in a jungle near the village of Bigadi, 30 miles from Bangalore, and whose local movements were regarded with suspicion, were suddenly surrounded by about a hundred villagers and handed over to the police. The Kandaharis were found to be armed with house-breaking implements and swords.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. F. Mitchell, C.S. Assistant Commissioner Hoshiarpur, are placed under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Mr. E. W. Collin resigns the Civil Service.

Captain Strong, 45 Sikhs, is employed in the Burma Military Police.

The case of Hari Lal Ambalal, versus, M. S. Patel, under Section 509 I.P.C., is transferred from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma to the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. V. Aiyar, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted three months' leave.

Mr. K. L. Dutta is posted as Accountant-General of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Stronach, Assistant Engineer, Bengal, goes to Delhi.

The services of Mr. E. M. Thomas, Assistant Consulting Architect, are placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain M. C. R. Tandy officiates as Superintendent of Map Publication, Survey of India, Vice Major Goldstream, R.E. on leave.

Mr. R. M. Williamson officiates as conservator of Forests 3rd grade, Western Circle, Assam, vice Mr. Monro on leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Stevens, Assistant Collector of Customs, transferred from Bengal to Burma.

Mr. Beatson, Superintendent of Northern India Salt Revenue is granted six months' leave.

Mr. Tulloch is confirmed as Post Master-General, 2nd Grade, and Mr. Murtrie confirmed as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The prospectus of the English speaking conference on the infant mortality to be held at Caxton Hall, Westminister, on 4th and 5th August 1913 has been published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India." Rt. Hon. John Burns has accepted the Presidency.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sanction has been given to a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of Messrs Moleod and Company, Calcutta, for a line of railway on the East Indian Railway a distance of about 33 miles.

Sir Henry Burt reverts as Agent North Western Railway.

The Royal Warrant, dated 18th April appointing the Royal Commission on Indian Finance is gazetted in India.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Malda" left London on the afternoon of the 17th.

NINE MEN BURNED.

DACOITY BY FIFTY HINDUS.

CONFESSIONS OF SEVERAL PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In the atrocious dacoity that recently took place in a village near Khargpur, in the Midnapore district, in which nine persons were burnt to death by dacoits, it is said that about fifty Hindus raided a house with the object of removing a number of documents, being bonds executed in favour of the owner of the house for money lent from his custody. The attempt failed. The matter is under vigorous enquiry by able and experienced C I D officers, who have been able by this time to make several arrests. It is also understood that among the persons arrested, some have already confessed their guilt.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

CAUSED BY OUTLAWS AND RUSSIAN TRADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The outlaws, who have taken up their residence in Afghanistan, have lately been showing activity on the east of the Durand line. It appears that the Amir, in pursuance of his agreement with the Government of India, issued fresh orders in March, that such outlaws must move inland at least fifty miles from the Afghan border. The right of asylum was not to be denied to them, but they were warned that they must cease from raiding. It is, however, found impossible to enforce order in Khost, where the local tribesmen are still not under full control, and hence there are gangs which are still causing trouble in the borderland of the North-west Frontier Province, and the only way to deal with them is to hunt them down, whenever they appear in British territory.

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states: Afghan officials in the districts to the south of the Oxus are having some trouble with traders from Russian territory, who persist in entering the country. They are mostly disguised as Usbegs, though some assume the garb of pilgrims on their way to Mecca, from Central Asia. A number of them were lately arrested at Tashkurgan and Indarab and under orders from Kabul they are to be sent back across the Oxus. It is reported also that traders from Merv have lately tried to enter the Herat province, but without success.

A Mohmand malik, named Bazwan Khan, raided one of the Afghan-road posts near Dakka, last week. The post was burned and several persons carried off. The reason for the raid is said to be that Bazwan Khan had been excluded from the list of Mohmand headmen to whom allowances are granted by the Amir.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

In a resolution on the report on public instruction in the United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor says : "It is a record of substantial progress achieved in almost all directions. The controlling staff has been largely increased and the salaries of its subordinate officers have been revised. Extensive reforms have been carried out in the system of secondray education. More high schools have been established by private efforts. The pay and prospects of teachers in Government schools have been improved, and more training institutions have been opened. The hostel system has made notable strides in popularity and efficiency. Technical education has been entirely reorganised and expanded. In primary and female education alone has the advance been relatively disappointing.

In connection with European education, a notable achievement was the reorganisation of the La Martiniere College at Lucknow to carry out reforms necessary to save this famous institution from decay. Grants have been made by the Government, and the High Court of Calcutta has recently sanctioned a scheme, which provides for a substantial increase in the annual payments to the College and a large building grant. The average enrolment in European schools was nearly five thousand and the total European and Eurasian population was about forty-two thousand. Arguing from this figure the report suggests that there is possibly a considerable number of children, who remain wholly uneducated. The census figures, however, include soldiers and afford, therefore, no sure basis for estimating the school-going population. Available evidence indicates that the number of boys not sent to any school is extremely small. On the other hand, an appreciable number of girls receive little or no education owing to the inability of parents to provide for the education of both boys and girls. Further weakness in the condition of European education is the very early age, at which children leave school. For these defects Government action can at its best provide very partial remedies. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes, however, that it may be in his power to institute some scholarships for boys who desire to take University degrees and to make grants to enable the schools for girls to accept pupils on reduced fees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, which was formed in Bombay on the 8th inst., have, at their first meeting held on the 12th inst. resolved to carry out, in a suitable manner, provided the necessary funds are forthcoming, the wish so touchingly expressed by her Excellency Lady Hardinge who desires that the children in the country should be given an opportunity to share her great joy on the occasion of the birthday of his Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, which falls on the 20th of June next. There are, at the lowest computation, 50,000 children in the various primary and middle Schools in Bombay, numbering about 500; and to entertain such a large number of children in the city it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 15,000 will be required. The entertainment will take the form of a gathering in each school on that day which will be a holiday for the children, when they will first sing songs specially composed for the celebration in their own language; they will then be addressed in their own vernacular on the significance on the day; portraits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge specially printed for the occasion on art paper will be distributed to each child as a souvenir; and lastly, sweetmeats will be presented to each child.

There is only a month for the Committee to make the necessary arrangements for such a large undertaking; but the Committee feel confident that the public of Bombay will heartily co-operate with them in their efforts to make this celebration worthy of their great city. Those who feel interested in this work are earnestly requested to help the cause either by sending their contribution, or collecting subscriptions for the Children's Entertainment Fund for which printed subscription forms will be supplied, or by being a volunteer in the organization of the Committee's work.

The work of collection which is the most urgent part of the Committee's programme, is specially rendered difficult this time, owing to the fact that a large number of the leading citizens of Bombay have gone out to the Hill-stations. But considering the smallness of the amount needed and the character of the work for which it is required, it is hoped that the public of Bombay—rich as well as poor—will send in their mite promptly and [illegible] sympathy with a movement that is sure to introduce an element of joy and freshness in the life of the poor children of the city in association with the thought of their Excellencies' providential escape.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretaries or Treasurer of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (Telephone No. 466). All communications should be sent to the Secretaries to the above address.

Your faithfully,
STANLEY REED,
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
R. P. MASANI,
PURSHOTUMDAS THAKORDAS,
GOPAL KRISHNA DEVADHAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Rs. 500; Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Rs. 500; Royal Opera House, Rs 200; The Hon'ble Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Bandra, 200; Sir Jagmohandas Vurjivandas, Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas and Co., The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarsey, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Bennett Colman and Co. Times of India, Sir Dorab J. Tata, each Rs. 100; Justice Lalubhai A. Shah, The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Damodardas G Sukhadwalla, Mr. Virjabhukandas Atmaram, each Rs. 50; Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand, Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Dr. Stanley Reed, each Rs. 25; Below Rs. 5 (through Mr. E. Platt) as per Re. Book No. 1, Rs. 20-8; Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, The Indian Social Reformer, each Rs. 2); Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsey, Rs. 15; Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Mr. K. M. Javeri. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. D. Kashinath, Mr. A. C. Webb each R. 10; The servants of India Society Bombay Branch, Prof. N. G. Vellinkar, G G. Care of Advocate of India, Mr. A. L. Cowen, Miss A. I. Billimoria, each Rs. 5. Total Rs 2,680-8 0

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 15.

The grounds of Rosherville were fairly well filled last evening, when the last of our weekly sports on the river was held. The band of the 43rd Light Infantry (Oxford and Bucks) has come in very usefully in this connection, as its temporary stay in Kirkee has helped to fill in a hot weather void most pleasantly. Four events were programmed on the present occasion and all were keenly contested.

In the Backpaddling (paddling backwards, as the name implies), 50 yards in whiffs the boat to proceed stern foremost, 04 boats took part, the result being a win for Mr. Lake.

Also competed:—Messrs. Irwin, Bacon, Greenshields and Chitty.

The Affinity Apple Hunting—This was a fifty-yard race for Canadian canoes. Crew of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian Canoes, the lady to pick an apple out of the water with a fork. Mrs. Venn Ellis and Mr. Greenshields won the event.

Also competed:—Miss Fitzgibbon and Mr. Irwin, Mrs. Merriman and Capt. Hall, Mrs. Stowell and Mr. Heath

The Suffragette Stakes,—contested in heats. Crew of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian Canoes. The lady to be blindfolded and armed with a stick with which she had to break a chatty.

The boats then raced to the floating barrels on which were chatties which the lady had to knock to bits. Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Greenshields won the first and last heats and thus gained the prize.

First heat:—

Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Greenshields 1
Mrs. Forbes Tullook and Mr. Edwardes 2

Pillow Fighting astride a beam lashed between two punts gave rise to a good deal of laughter and ended eventually in a draw between Capt. Venn Ellis and Capt. Powell.

Also competed:—Messrs, Harvey Kelly, Greenshields and two others.

Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Greenshields 1

Also competed:—Mrs. Merriman and Capt. Hall, Mr. Maxwell Moffat and Miss Veech, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke Smith, Mrs. Narris and Mr. Heath.

Also competed:—Mrs. Edwardes, Capt. and Mrs. Venn Ellis (bye), Miss Fitzgibbon and Capt. Powell (bye).

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT GONDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, May 16.

A splendid gathering was held in the Monghiba Girls' High School premises on Wednesday the 14th inst., when H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H. H. Shri Rani Saheb, Kumari Sahebs Shri Ba Kumvarba and Leilaba and Diwan Saheb Mr. R. V. Patwari were present. The principal officers of the State and the parents of the girls were also present.

The audience was entertained for about an hour by the girls with recitations in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Gujrathi.

A short report on the High School was read by the acting Lady Superintendent of the High Schol as follows:—

It is a particular pleasure to me to be able to invite your Highness. Her Highness the Maharani Shri and Kunvari Shri Bakunvarba Saheb and Leilaba Saheb, the State officials and the parents of the school children within a short space of six months from the time of our last prize-distribution held on the 24th October, your Highness' birthday, the date so well remembered by the subjects of Gondal. As almost all the guests were present then, I will not dwell on the same subject again and there is hardly anything new to be added except a few things in general which deserve notice this evening.

Our school is now well-nigh 55 years old, and proud to bear the name of the late Shri Monghiba Saheb, your Highness' most revered mother. After passing through the Primary and Anglo-Vernacular stages, it has now reached its final stage of a High School in the present building in which we are all seated to-day. How fast the cause of Female Education is now progressing in the town of Gondal, will be seen from the very fact that even such an extensive building is now looked upon as insufficient for the advancing High School and we cannot be too thankful to your Highness for the ready response in which your Highness has been pleased to sanction an addition of a number of rooms to the present building. Ours is not only the unique High School in the whole of Kathiawar but it is the first to prepare and send up a candidate for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

Our school remained a Primary School for 45 years and Anglo-Vernacular for eight years, and it has reached its present stage only during the last two years under the most careful and able guidance of the late Lady Superintendent, Miss F. S. Angelo. First and foremost as it is in the whole "province," the rate of progress is really slow compared to the population of the town and to other institutions outside Kathiawar. But every great thing has a small beginning and we need not be pessimistic.

The imparting of education to girls above the age of 11 or 12 in schools is a novelty to the Hindus in general and a social revolution to the orthodox section in particular.

Woman is the keystone of the arch of social fabric and to take her out from the smoky kitchen and the millstone, the heritage of a Hindu woman from times immemorial, to receive education in the free and open air of a school for the development of her faculties, mental, moral and physical, is to the mind of an orthodox Hindu to destroy the whole social fabric, to prove true the worst forebodings of the present age. There will be no wonder then if our progress is so slow under such circumstances, but there is no doubt that progress has taken place to an appreciable degree, despite such orthodox opinion. To work in these circumstances it requires patience and perseverance, caution and carefulness, on the part of the State and the teachers. The imparting of education on the one hand and moral courage, firmness of character and open-mindedness to withstand the so-called public opinion on the part of the senior girl-recipients of education on the other, and it will not be out of place if I again congratulate the "head girl," Bai Mani Bhimji, and with her this time her helper and companion, Bai Mani Harishanker, for the admirable moral courage they have shown in adhering to their studies notwithstanding all the difficulties. The remarkable feature about the younger pupil is that she being a Brahmin, has been married, but her parents still send her to school to prosecute her studies for which they justly receive our congratulations. Her good example was followed at once, and we have now four or five married girls in the school.

Our curriculum runs parallel to that of Grassia College and all its particulars. English is commenced from Standard I, Gujarati-English is taught throughout the school by the "Direct method." Moral education receives our due attention, as our sole object is to make our girls obedient children, loving sisters and good wives and mothers in time to come. Physical exercise is not neglected. Advanced girls learn Indian club-drill and sing English songs to the accompaniment of the piano. As needle-work is necessary for girls, we take special care in teaching them mending, patching, and plain cutting and sewing, as well as fancy work and embroidery. The good work of the school has attracted widows to attend it, and the girls do not leave so early as they did before; hence we have 55 big girls varying in age from 12 to 19 and three widows.

The average number of girls on the roll for the current year is 275. As to the members of the staff, we have two new female teachers, Bai Shivgauri Narsihprasad in place of Ladhi Bai and Bai Taragauri Jethalal, as an extra assistant. In all we have eight female teachers and six masters.

The annual result of the last examination was quite satisfactory. Seventy-five girls were taught English, of whom 52 passed. Here I must admit that the good result our school is showing is solely due to the conscientious, careful and hard work of my assistants and the timely help and due attention from the Educational Inspector and for this I am really thankful to them.

The annual expenses have been considerably increased during the last two years. Ours is a free school and also has many grants and scholarships, which go a great way towards encouraging the grown up girls to keep up their studies at the school. We have an annual prize-distribution of Rs. 325, which are distributed to the children in the form of gold ornaments.

Among the distinguished visitors the Maharaja of Bhawnagar, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, Major Wood, the Political Agent of the Hallar Prant, all spoke of our school in very high terms. But this excellence is absolutely due to the personal care which our most enlightened and popular ruler (your Highness) and the Royal family take in the interests of this institution.

Now I beg leave to thank your Highness and H. H. the Maharani Shri and the Royal Princesses, Ba Kunvarba Saheb and Leilaba Saheb, most sincerely, for the ready response with which you accepted our invitation and graced this gathering and for the trouble of distributing the prizes to the deserving girls.

In conclusion, I thank all the ladies and gentlemen who will respond to our invitation, of attending the function this evening and put us under obligation.

The Dewan replied as follows:—

His Highness has been fully satisfied with the conscientious way in which the Lady Superintendent and the staff have been doing their duty. From what we have seen to-day, and what we saw last time, it is clear that progress has been made in the school. As stated in the report, it is the deep-rooted prejudices that retard the progress of female education among the Hindus. It is therefore disirable that these prejudices should be routed out as far as possible. With this object in view, His Highness was pleased to announce on his last birth-day a number of scholarships, and I am glad to know that these scholarships have the desired effects, the keeping the grown up girls in the school.

About 150 prizes were then distributed to the deserving girls by Kumari Shri Leilaba Saheb. The gathering then terminated with three cheers for His Highness and family.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

In these hot nights before the monsoon, it is no easy matter to fill a theatre, especially after dinner, and the full houses which the Excelsior have been getting recently, are an eloquent testimony to the popularity of this house with the theatre-going public. Part of this is due to the fact that it is so clean and comfortable, and so liberally supplied with fans, but of course a great deal depends on the quality of the entertainment. With Miss Georgie Corlass at the top of the bill just now, there is little need to say that that is excellent. Miss Corlass hasduring the last week been renewing many acquaintances in Bombay and making more conquests with her smiles and her dainty dancing. This week her programme includes. "The Army To-day," a song in which Miss Carlass appears in the uniform of an Officer of the Guards. Mr. Quinningborough in the same song has some of the funniest "business" we have seen for a long time; so funny that even Miss Corlass was forced to laugh at his facial contortions and his by-play. These two make up a turn about the quality of which there is no room for doubt. The film programme this week does not quite come up to the standard usually maintained by the Excelsior, but that is merely saying that it is not perfect—it is still very good. The film showing Miss Phyllis Dare and Mr. George Grossmith in the latest dances is marvellously good—the next best thing to having these performers actually on the stage. "The Black Mask" is a melodrama, full of improbabilities, but that is no serious objection to a picture story, and as a "thriller," it is extremely effective, especially towards the end, where the hero and the heroine have a most wonderful escape.

THE ALCAZAR.

There was a large audience of Europeans to be at the Alcazaron Saturday evening and many had to go away disappointed, being unable to get even standing room. The programme was a plentiful one. The Melbournes are here for one week, and presented a most laughable and amusing skit, "H. M. S. Nonsence," entirely different from any of their previous skits. Tom made an ideal seasalt and Eileen a pretty captain. There was not a dull moment whilst this pair of versatile comedy artistes was on the stage. Eileen made quite a 'hit' with her song. "I'd like to go upon a honeymoon" As a finale they gave "Oh that Rag Time Sea," solo this week is excellent and he is a striking example of the growing tendency to relegate the old "lion comique" to limbo, and to supersede him by a type of light comedian, who is a sure fun-producer without having to hideous makeup or distortion of features. The pictures include a most thrilling drama:—"A woman's wit" in which a woman goes through some exciting scenes to save the honour of here country. At the double show she artistes from the Cinema de Luxe gave their several turns in grand style, Little Mona proving as great a success as she was at the Tivoli in her song, "My Hero from the Chocolate Soldier. Her voice is sweet and powerful and her turn alone is worth the modest sum charged for admission to the theatre. The Double Bill will be repeated this evening at 10 p.m.

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DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
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DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
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No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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PURE POT STILL
WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

FALL FROM A VERANDAH.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES OF BYCULLA MAN'S DEATH.

Robert James (40), employed as the stock verifier of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co., living at Saukli Street, Byculla, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on the 8th instant, suffering from injuries received by a fall from a height of 20 feet. He rallied for a few days and subsequently died at 7-40 p.m. on Saturday.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body at the Morgue, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Douglas Owen James, assisant inspector in the Works Department of the Bombay Municipality, stated that the deceased was his father and lived with his three daughters and another son younger than the witness. On the morning of the 8th instant the witness was told that his father had met with an accident. He was told that the deceased had been attacked by burglars and had been thrown over the verandah. Others said that he had fallen over in delium while in fever, from which he had been suffering for some days. The witness saw the deceased in the hospital immediately after, but he did not speak to him. Subsequently the witness saw him occasionally. The deceased, in reply to the witness's enquiries as to how the accident happened, stated that he knew nothing about what had occurred in the house, but said he remembered going to the verandah and jumping over, but why he did it he did not know. The deceased had nothing to fear to the knowledge of the witness. The deceased did not walk in his sleep. He was free from financial or domestic worries and had never spoken about office troubles.

Further the witness stated that he saw bloodstains in the room, where things appeared very disorderly and pointed to a fight having taken place. None of his sisters were married, and no young men came to see them. The witness suspected no one. His father did not drink nor did he smoke. A small glass case had been broken and this used to stand just over the window.

In answer to questions put by the police, the witness stated that his father had no enemies.

Miss Helen Mano James, third daughter of the deceased, was next examined. She stated that on the night in question she awoke from her sleep as something was biting her leg. She got up and fetched a lantern from a room close by. Just then she heard a noise and looked through the screen and saw her father come to the opposite side of the screen and raise his hand as if to strike her. She thereupon screamed and drew back exclaiming "Papa, what is the matter?"

He looked at her and said, "Is it you?"

Then he ran back to the verandah where he had been sleeping. Before he ran back and while he was near the drawing-room door, she heard a crash of china, which her father could not have caused. She thought some one was in the room. Soon after she heard a scream and her father went over the rails of the verandah.

She screamed, awaking her elder sister. The latter also heard the noise. The witness came out and looked over the bannisters and saw her father lying on his back below. She went to the bath-room and opened the door. A burglar could have got through the windows. She could not say if any one was seen by her father when he went over. She thought her father was chasing a burglar.

Questioned by the police, she said the back door of the house and the door of the stairs were both locked. She saw no one except her father. She saw him four or five times in the hospital. When she asked him what had happened, he said he did not know.

The deceased was not a nervous man. He had nothing in his hands. She knew of no enemy. The deceased was not looking very well, but had been to work every day before his death. She heard the crash before the deceased went to the verandah. There were blood stains in the room and she saw cuts on his hands, after he had fallen down.

Miss Gladys Winifred James, fourth daughter of the deceased, deposed in her evidence, that between 12-30 and 1 a.m., on the night of the 8th, she was sleeping with her sister. She deposed to her father's coming to her sister's bedside and attempting to strike her. She corroborated her sister's evidence entirely.

Dr. Prescott of the Sir J. J. Hospital stated after a post-mortem examination, that he did not think the wounds were self-inflicted. They could have been caused by him using his hands against anything hard.

Inspector Stenson of the City Police stated that the deceased told him that on the night in question, he was sleeping on the verandah, when he thought he heard some noise near where his daughter slept, and he noticed the lamp burning. He got up to see what was the matter. He said he was afraid there might have been somebody in the room, so he picked up a china flower pot to use in self defence should necessity arise. On going into the room he found everything alright and returned to the sitting-room. The last thing he remembered was that he jumped from the verandah. He did not remember how the glass got broken or the china smashed; as to why he jumped over, he was reluctant to say. He blamed no one. He was quite conscious when he made the statement to Mr. Stenson, in the presence of his son and daughter. Mr. Stenson further stated that when he went to the house, the thought struck him that an expert burglar could get in through the window. He saw the broken china and glass. He could not say how this was broken. On the side of the verandah there were some flower-pots only.

The jury unanimously gave a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received by his jumping over the verandah in a state of fear.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

Two Mahomedan lads, Noor Mahomed Idu (14) and Harif Rahimtoolla, a son and a nephew of a bricklayer, went out of their house, at Ferguson Road, Parel, on Friday and did not return home. Next morning a search was made and it was found that they had been to a tank by the side of the Katrak Mill. On a search being made their bodies were found in the tank.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental drowning was recorded.

DALES GOLD MEDAL
DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer has been appointed a member of the Board of Legal Studies of the Madras University.

The Military Works Department will shortly prepare plans for Indian cavalry and infantry barracks on the new cantonment at Delhi.

It has been pratically settled that the All-India Sanitary Conference will meet at Lucknow during February; the details are still unsettled.

Mr. A. D. Jackson, having gone to England, Mr. W. B. Hunter, of the Bank of Madras, has been elected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

A cable has been received in Rangoon from Mr. J. Willcocks, Agent of the Burma Railways, that he has undergone an operation in London and is progressing slowly.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, will proceed on two and a half months leave early in June, Mr. J. F. Gruning, Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad officiating.

The "Sind Gazette" says that the illuminated carnival of the Karachi Boat Club last night afforded a brilliant spectacle to a great concourse of merry-makers. The success was so marked that the events is likely to become an annual fixture.

From the 4th to the 10th instant, 9 Eurasians, 25 Indian Christians, 302 Hindus and 50 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 386. The death-rate was 38·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1; small-pox 1; fevers 79; bowel complaints 96; other causes 209.

The new enlargement of Messrs. James Finlay's Wellington Jute Mills is being arranged for felectrical driving. Messrs. Siemens Brothers are supplying the necessary electrical machinery, and the special feature of the equipment is that each loom is to be fitted with its own motor. This arrangement is a new departure in Calcutta, though by no means novel at Home.

The men employed in the Engineering Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, have sent in a memorial to the Chief Engineer, setting forth certain grievances and suggesting certain proposals, as regards their pay and propects. In this conncection three delegates from the Department have been asked to meet the Chief Engineer, to discuss the suggestions contained in the memorial.

A Khulna message says:—At Senhati in the sader sub-division during the heavy gale on the afternoon of the 5th instant an aged widow rushed out of her house to chase a little girl she saw taking mangoes that had fallen from trees. Just as the unfortunate woman reached a tree a branch broke and fell upon her, causing serious injuries. It is reported that she succumbed on the 8th. The girl fortunately escaped unhurt.

Experiment have been made lately with a small steam threshing plant, especially designed for Indian wheat and capable of making bhusa of good quality. The machine is capable of a steady output of 12 maunds of clean grain per hour and the bhusa is suitable for feeding bullocks. Demonstrations have been carried out at the Cawnpore Seed Farm. As the work there in now finished, the machine is being sent on tour to thrash by contract in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore—the charge for thrashing being 4 annas per maund of cleaned grain.

One of the difficulties met with by rubber planters in Burma is the rapid accumulation of grass and undergrowth. The necessity of clearing away grass and burning it at a distance from the trees is essential and this is one of the causes of the great cost of rubber plantations. Where there has been fire near them, although the trees may not appear to have been adversely affected, the yield of latex is greatly diminished. Burmans and Indians have found this out from experience, and now take the greatest care to remove dried grass and undergrowth before they set fire to it.

The Bistopore Police have arrested one Rejendro Nath Dhopa on a charge of having severely bitten the cheek of a young Mahomedan married girl. It is alleged that there was a long-standing quarrel between the husband of the girl and Rajendro. On the night of Tuesday last during the temporay absence of the husband, Rajendro, it is alleged entered his house by scalling the boundary wall and finding his wife fast asleep on the verandah bit her cheek so severely that a lump of flesh was removed. The man will shortly be placed on his trial

The question of providing a hostel in connection with the Muir Central College, Allahabad, where European lads continuing their studies after leaving school may reside, is being taken up with energy, says the "Pioneer". It is pointed out that while there are hostels for Hindus, Mahomedans and others, no provision has been made for Christian lads. However, this want is to be met at last; the Local Government are considering the matter and there is in sight the establishment of a hostel for European and Anglo-Indian students. Mr. Milsted, headmaster of the Boys' High School, has set his heart on the project, and the new hostel will probably be under his control.

The direction of the wind in Colombo for some little time past has been distinctly sou' westerly, and Captain Legge's opinion, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 13th May, is that the Monsoon has arrived. Not so, however, three Captains, whom a representative of that paper interviewed. They said that they had experienced sou'west winds; but the wind was not strong enough to justify the conclusion that the Monsoon had broken. The fact that the weather in Colombo for the past few days has been fine may be regarded, our contemporary adds, as supporting the theory that the Monsoon has not yet burst; but rain is not a necessary indication. The possibility, however, is that the present is the full between the small and the big Monsoon, which latter usually sets in about the middle of May and sometimes later.

Is there something connected with the Tamil Mission in Ceylon asks the "Times of Ceylon" which conduces to longevity? We record the death of Rev. William Clark, at one time Superintendent of the Tamil Cooly Mission in Ceylon, who had reached the ripe age of ninety one, and who must have been the oldest of Ceylon missioneries and ex-missionaries. It was only a week ago that the Island bade farewell to the Rev. W. F. Rowlands, who must be in the neighbourhood of eighty, and left with the firm determination of returning after a holiday. He started work in connection with the Tamil Mission in 1862, at which time Mr. Clerk was forty years of age, and no doubt looked upon Mr. Rowlands as a "podian" What testimonials these two careers to the climate of Ceylon and the advantage of leading sober and temperate lives in the Tropics.

A spade is a spade in Bengal says the "Englishman" and no amount of European flattery will henceforth draw the people into accepting the foreign equivalent therefor. This much at all events is to be inferred from the following resolution passed by the Kalighat People's Association:—That this Association do pray that the Public should refrain from unintentionally but very pointedly and severely wounding the religions scruples and succeptibilities of the entire Hindu population by calling the holiest of holy rivers, which runs by the Sacred feet or the mother of the Universe, Goddess Kali of Kalighat, a mere "ditch" and naming it after an Engineer, Solly, in suppression of its real, glorfied and sanctifygiving name, "Adi-Ganga" (True holy Ganges,) and that the Government be humbly approached with a prayer that this holy stream of the most Sacred Water be officially known as "Adi-Ganga," in all correspondence Maps, Plans and conversation and be treated as such forbidding pollution of the same by dissallowing Dock and drain water flowing into it and keeping it as much clean of dirt and silt as is possible and practicable.

Details in connection with the seizure of a gun and two flasks of gunpowder in a boat on the river at Khulna and the arrest of two Bengali youths have reached Calcutta. The Bengal C. I. D. had information to the effect that a dacoity was going to be committed in the house of a wealthy zemindar residing in a village not far Naopara, and that arms were being sent to the place in a boat. The police seized the boat and recovered an unlicensed gun and some ammunition from the hold of the boat. Subsequently the Deputy Superintendent of the Alipore District Police with some policemen surrounded the Naopara village and arrested a Bengali youth of the Bengali youth of the "bhadralog" class named Monimohun Maitra, alleged to be a political suspect, and Phanindra Ghosh of Jessore. Two Bengali "mistris" of the Khulna District named Kshetranath and Tarapado, who are stated to have manufactured the gun were also arrested. Among other arrests were three Mahommedans who are alleged to have seen the Bengali youths firing the gun. Sensational developments are expected.

THE HEDJAZ DISASTER.

NAMES OF PILGRIMS WHO HAVE DIED.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The following further report received from his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, regarding the mishap to a party of returning pilgrims at El-Hamrah in the Hedjaz, is published:—

"With reference to your telegram of February 10th, and my answer to it of the same date, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list of the British Indian pilgrims whose death has been reported to this Consulate owing to the El-Hamrah flood of January 6th—7th.

"It is scarcely necessary to add that many others perished of whom we have no knowledge. The newspaper report of 350, I believe, to be an understatement. From all account at least 700 perished, and the Quarantine authorities of Medina state that including Bedouins over 5,000 lost their lives.

	Residence.	Total number in party.	Survivors.
Abu, son of Musa.	Jetpur, Kathiawar.	1	
Haji Gani, son of... Noor Mohamed.	Batva Kathiawar	4	Himself.
Mia Sahib Abdul Karim.	" "	2	Himself.
Haji Abdul Latif	" "	12	
Haji Ahmed, son of Haji Valli.	" "	2	
Haji Shakoor, son of Cassim.	" "	3	
Haji Gani, son of Hussain	" "	2	
Haji Hashim, son of Noor Mohamed.	" "	2	
Haji Habib, son of Cassim.	" "	5	
Haji Hasham, son of Cassim.	" "	3	
Omer, son of Dhorajt Jamal.	" "	5	
Haji Valli, son of Esse.	" "	2	
Haji Noor Mohamed, son of Hussain.	" "	4	
Haji Abdul Latif	" "	5	Himself.
Haji Ebrahim, son of Shah Mohamed.	" "	4	
Mohamed Vali...	Balambha.	1	
Abdul Karim ...	Surat ...	Family	
Ismael	Bodhan Surat.	Family	
Shaikh Ahmed..	Broach ...	2	
Haji Dawood ...	Upleta ...	2	Wife.
Molvi Elahi Bux	Mawar	13	
Mohaiyuddin ...	Kunduveti, Calicut.	1	
Ahmed Kuti ...	Malappuram Calicut.	1 1	
Ahmed Sageer ...	Vainad Calicut.	1	

INDIA COTTON MILLS.

MEETING TO BE HELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

At a meeting to be held on the 26th instant, a resolution will be proposed to wind up the Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., whose factory was destroyed by fire some eighteen months ago. Messrs. R. D. Mehta, M. R. Mehta and C. P. Gazdar are appointed liquidators. Another resolution will move that Mr. R. D. Mehta, agent for life, will receive as compensation half a lakh of rupees and the agents' bungalow at the mill.

Tell your Cook
to use "Paisley Flour" next time he is baking the bread.
Loaves are never so light, never so delicious and never so digestible as when they are made with the aid of Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour."
"Paisley Flour" makes all the difference between loaves you "just eat" and loaves you really enjoy.
Make sure that your next loaf is made in the "Paisley Flour" way.
"PAISLEY" FLOUR
The SURE raising powder
Use 1 part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

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CALCUTTA.

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KEATING'S KILLS

FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest grade British MEAD
Coventry Flyers
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS
Dustproof Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Gaskets, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on simple machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.
For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249 Hornby Road, Bombay.

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HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.
To cleanse the hair quickly and easily sprinkle half a packet lightly over the hair and scalp. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in five minutes time. This freshens, softens, cleanses and brightens the hair. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either acute or impending injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THIS AND THAT.

Though, with our present paltry thirty plague cases a day, we have almost forgotten those awful times when the dread disease claimed its victims by thousands, yet I was very forcibly reminded a few weeks ago that it is not so very long since this pest was rampant. As I was walking one morning towards the Secretariat a shabby-looking European beggar accosted me, and noticing that his voice seemed cultivated I got into conversation with him and enquired how he had become stranded. He told me his story, an extraordinary story I must admit.

"Yes, Sir," he said in reply to my interrogation, "you'd hardly think from the look of me that I once owned a bungalow, a big comfortable bungalow with numerous servants. But so it was! There were two of us—Sebright and myself. Bosom friends we were, and partners in the same business. Of similar tastes we got on splendidly, living together as we did in the Nepean Sea Road. We hit it off famously, Sir, famously until we met Lilah! I liked her and Sebright liked her; she, as is the way with women, pretended to like us both. She would not declare herself—though we had both proposed—but in my innermost heart I used to imagine that she had a slight leaning towards me. That scoundrel Sebright doubtless thought the same!

"This Sir, I must tell you was in the spring of the year 1897 the time when plague was at its worst. My God, Sir, it was awful! Five hundred persons used to be stricken between sunrise and sunset—the ghastly spectacle seemed to be everywhere. One's servants died like flies and one's best friends, an hour or two after one had met them hale and hearty, often breathed their last. The question in everybody's mouth was 'Who will be next?' I lost my nerve, Sir, I admit it! You may call me a coward, but perhaps it has never been your lot to be tied to a city in the throes of some loathsome pestilence. If you had then perhaps you might think differently! I was afraid, mortally afraid, of the infection, and I could not leave it! Pressure of business kept Sebright and myself in Bombay; her father's whim kept Lilah. Poor girl! Bombay was no place for a woman, an Englishman, the woman that I loved and Sebright loved. How I hated Sebright! Did *he* fear the plague? Not at all! He seemed to thrive and grow fat in an atmosphere that was killing thousands. He should have been an undertaker, that man; he would have been merry in a charnel house!

"As I dare say you know, Sir, when a plague case occurred in a house or bungalow, it was the custom to paint on the gate-post a red circle, and inside that circle the date of the outbreak. Those circles! what a horror I had of them! Gradually they spread to the European quarters, visible reminders of the terrible nearness of the dread affliction. Closer and closer they approached our bungalow until one Monday morning plague visited next door. Our neighbour was a Rani widow, possessed of a host of dirty and neglectful servants; one of them must have been taken! There on her gate-post was the blood-coloured emblem of the grave! I was panic-stricken! Terrified with visions of the death-bed I informed Sebright of my discovery, but my one-time friend laughed me to scorn. This, however, was but the beginning! Two days afterwards a second circle appeared at the entrance to the widow's compound, and a day later yet a third. I felt completely knocked over! my nerves in a jangle I was unable properly to attend to my business and I finally decided to leave Bombay for the Hills. In my craven frame of mind even thoughts of Lilah could not keep me; I determined to abandon her to Sebright's detestable attentions. That was my coward's plan, a plan, however, that was never executed.

"Two days before my intended departure, driving back from my office, I saw a European lying in the road outside the Rani's gate. It was Sebright, Sebright with a paint-pot in his hand, Sebright in a state of collapse! Sebright died that very evening!"

"Plague?"

"Plague!"

"And you married Lilah?" I enquired.

"No Sir," my seedy friend replied "Sebright had swindled the partnership. I was a ruined man. Even from the coffin he was successful in keeping me from Lilah?"

B3.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

particular the Montenegrin problem, are moving, with every prospect of success. There is reason to suppose that Montenegro is already conscious of the fact that her contumacious attitude has led her too far, and that it is necessary to recede. An effort is being made on her behalf to ensure that the withdrawal shall have the appearance of dignity, and shall not be unattended with some profit; and in respect to both these matters the Powers are likely to be found exacting. Considerations representing what Montenegro hopes to get in the way of concessions should Skutari be given up have been placed, it is understood, before the Powers, and of these considerations a great deal is likely to be heard in the near future. This improved aspect of affair is due, of course, in the first place to the entire unity of purpose with which the Powers have acted in making their first principle the peace of Europe. It is due, in the second place, very largely to the energy of Russia—Russia's advice naturally carries more weight with Montenegro than that of any other Power—and Russia is as strongly committed as Austria Hungary to the decision that Skutari must be evacuated. The alternatives presented to King Nicholas have, therefore, been: evacuation with profit, or evacuation with loss—but in any case evacuation. As to the extraordinary rumours which have been current in reference to Austria-Hungary's attitude, the explantion appears to lie in the somewhat indiscreetly worded communique made to the Press of Vienna by the semi-official Press Bureau attached to the Austrian Foreign Office. There seems little doubt that Austria, which is more nearly concerned with the Montenegrin problem than any other Power, favours the taking of prompt coercive measures to bring about the submission of Montenegro to the will of Europe. But it is to be observed once again that the necessity for such action, should it arise, would depend absolutely on the refusal of Montenegro to accept the Powers' decision, and that point has not yet been reached. If it should be reached, the responsibility for carrying out the resolution of united Europe rests as strongly upon any one of the Powers as on any other, and obviously united action is the most to be desired on every ground. This, however, must emphatically be stated: that Austria-Hungary has up to the present shown her realisation of the fact that, great as are her individual interests in the Balkan settlement, the peace of Europe is an even greater consideration, and that she appreciates fully the value of joint working by the Powers to preserve that peace.

BRITAIN AWAKENING TO THE MENACE.

AERIAL DEFENCE.

Lord Mantagu of Beaulieu gave to the House of Lords on April 29, some valuable statistics relating to aerial defence in this country and on the Continent. He raised the question by asking for a return showing the number of dirigibles, aeroplanes, and waterplanes, now possessed by the chief countries of the world, and the amount of expenditure for military or naval aviation proposed during the coming year.

He pointed out the seriousness of the new problem, how we were behind great Continental Powers in "sky-power" and emphasised the necessity of an adequate air force for defence. His main contention was that it was absolutely necessary that we should train the men of the present day and so get in course of time a number of trained men who would be available in case of war. Going into details of our present supply of material, he said that at present we had three War Office and two Admiralty dirigibles, between 110 and 120 War Office aeroplanes, and seventy-five naval waterplanes, but a quarter of the aeroplanes would necessary be out of order at a given time. As to pilots, we were in a serious position; a margin of at least fifty per cent. was necessary for efficiency and he suggested that something in the nature of the French system should be tried—special rates of pay and gratuities for the number of hours spent in the air. He did not think we had half enough training schools, and at present we could only train 120 pilots a year. He pressed on the Government very seriously that they should provide military stations in various parts of the country, and in addition more sheds and housing accommodation.

Lord Montagu showed the meagre preparations of this country by giving these facts:—Germany has twenty-four dirigibles (fourteen of them publicly owned), 420 aeroplanes, and twenty-five waterplanes; France has twenty dirigibles and 585 aeroplanes; Russia twelve airships and about 230 aeroplanes; Austria six dirigibles (four publicly owned) and 135 aeroplanes. As to the financial estimates for aviation, Germany was proposing to spend £7,000,000 for this year; France, £1,500,000; Russia, £1,000,000; Great Britain, £500,000; Italy, £450,000; and Japan, £250,000.

Lord Beauchamp said that in the absence of the representative of the War Office he could only assure Lord Montagu that the various points should be considered by the War Office, and Lord Montagu, in thanking him, said he would be willing to communicate any figures in his possession.

Mr. Alan Burgoyne, M. P., presided at a meeting of the Women's Patriotic Aerial League held at the Kensington Town Hall, on April 30, when Col. H. S. Massy, C. B., gave a lecture on "The Aerial Menace." The Chairman said that other nations were not going to give us the same opportunity of "muddling through" as we had enjoyed in the past, and it behoved us not to wait and see what happened in regard to aerial navigation, but to start from the beginning and gain by experience from our own failures. We must not be content to allow other nations to develop their aerial strength and then hope to catch them up at a subsequent period. The movement now being started and suppported by such organisations as this league must be of a national character. If any taint of party feeling were introduced into it, the movement would be killed. It must likewise have the support of the whole empire. One thing that tended to its success was the support it had gained from the women. This was a new arm, and we were astonished at the great progress that was being made with it. Having built up a strong Navy, we had now to build up an aerial fleet that would secure and maintain for the empire the same supremacy in the air it now enjoyed on the sea.

THE CITY MEETING.

The Aerial Defence Committee of the Navy League at its meeting on April 29 made final arrangements for the proceedings at the Mansion House meeting on Monday afternoon next,

The chair will be taken at 3-30 p. m, by the Lord Mayor who will be supported on the platform by 112 gentlemen representative of every party and of every branch of public life in the community. Those present will include twenty peers, forty members of the House of Commons, fifteen Mayors of metropolitan boroughs, and a large number of retired naval and military officers.

The resolutions to be submitted to the meeting are as follows:—

1. In the opinion of this non-political and non-party meeting of the citizens of London the command of the air has now become so important a factor in naval warfare as to render it absolutely necessary that Great Britain should forthwith take the necessary steps to achieve the command of the air.

2. In view of the rapid development of aircraft for defence and the large sums provided by foreign Governments for the construction of airships, aeroplanes, and auxiliary equipment the time has come when this country must undertake such measures of preparation as will tend at the earliest possible moment to give Great Britain a margin of superiority of air supremacy of two to one in airships and aeroplanes as against the next strongest naval Power.

3. That copies of the above resolutions be forward to His Majesty's Government with the request that they may receive their favourable consideration and with the assurance that any steps they may take in the direction indicated will receive the warm approval of the citizens.

4. That in the opinion of this meeting the formation of a National Aeronautical Committee to arouse and educate public opinion on the questions affecting the aerial defence of the country should be inaugurated, and that this Committee should be entirely non-party in character and that the Lord Mayor, for the time being invited to preside over this Committee, and that those present at this meeting who are willing to becomemembers of the proposed new organisation be invited to do so. That the Lord Mayor will appoint trustees who will administer such funds as are raised with the co-operation of approved organisation for its economical and proper expenditure.

The Navy League has received an immense amount of correspondence from public men in every part of the country strongly supporting the objects of the meeting and offering cordial co-operation in extending the movement throughout Great Britain.

The Aerial Defence Committee have considered the terms of a draft constitution for the proposed National Aeronautical Association, which, it is hoped, will be founded at the Mansion House meeting, and which they propose to issue to the Press in the course of a few days.

A Burman recently wrote to a Rangoon paper advocating tugs-of-war to bring rain. This is a well-known superstition in Burma and one that the people generally believe in and resort to when rain is greatly needed.

DIVINITY DEGREES.

DECISIONS OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

In a Congregation held on April 25th at Cambridge the grace for sealing the amendments, already carried, to the statutes relating to degrees in divinity and to the theological and Greek professorships were passed. The statutes remove the limitation of the B. D. and D. D. degrees to persons in priests' orders in the Church of England, and also make it clear that the Regius and the Lady Margaret Professors of Divinity must be clergymen of the Church of England. More than 600 members of the Senate voted in the only division which was taken. The Vice-Chancellor (the Master of Magdalene) presided.

The Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford was crowded on April 29th whe, the two statutes which have aroused so much controversy wererejected by Convocation by large majorities. The first statute, providing that examiners for the school of theology need not be in priest's orders of the Church of England, was rejected by a majority of 426; and the second statute, abolishing the requirement that candidates for the Degree of B.D. or D.D. shall have been likewise admitted to priest's orders in the Church, was rejected by a majority of 429. The Vice-Chancellor (the principal of Brasenose) presided.

The Warden of Keble, in bringing forward the statute relating to the examinerships, said he thought it went for something that seven Bishops had expressed their agreement with the proposals. He was allowed to state that the opinion of both the Archbishops was on their side.

Dr. Lock went on to say that a great change had come over Oxford. Since the school of theology was founded in 1868, theology had grown to be an extraordinarily live study, and it had been taken up and carried on in many quarters in which they had not found it at that time. Then, again, there had been moved to Oxford two great centres of preparation for the Nonconformist ministry. They were not in direct contact with the University, but they were situated in their midst, and their members belonged to their colleges or the non-collegiate body; they entered in the school of theology and for the theological prizes and scholarships. This restriction, natural, justifiable, and valuable as it was 50 years ago, had become an anachronism and produced a sense of injustice. He asked them to pause before rejecting a solution based on a logical principle and conceived in a generous spirit.

Bishop Mylne moved the rejection of the statute. He contended that if these statutes were passed they would find that the highest honours might be obtained without presenting symbolic or dogmatic theology. He thought it would be felt to be an impossible state of things that a man should be examined on doctrine by one who never pretended to believe it. He believed that with many of them the principal point in opposing the statute was that they did not wish to see their young men driven to acquire the whole of their theological knowledge in—he would not use the word seminary, but in the specialized atmosphere of a theological college. They wished them to be able to study it in the freer air and in the more happily-mixed associations of their University life.

THE "TIMES" OPINION.

Discussing the issues at Oxford "The Times" of April 28th stated:—

We may briefly re-state the actual position. After being discussed, officially and unofficially, for some nine months, two statutes were passed by Congregation on December 3, the one abolishing the requirement that candidates for the B. D. and D.D. degrees should be in priest's orders in the Church of England, and the other abolishing the same requirement in the case of examiners in the Honour School of Theology. Both these new statutes were proposed by the Warden of Keble, the one college in Oxford which is a definitely High Church foundation; and both were carried by majorities of about five to one—the former by 185 to 34, and the other by 133 to 28. The feeling on the part of the promoters is very strong; it is that in these days, when almost every other university in the Empire, and every one in Germany, France, Italy, and other European countries has a very busy and strenuous Faculty of Theology unfettered by dogmatic restrictions, Oxford ought not to limit the study, or the acknowledgment in the form of degrees and examinerships, to members of a single religious body, like the Established Church. The proposal, let us observe, has been formally approved not only by Dr. H. T. Holland, Dr. Sanday, and other Divinity Professors, but by the Bishops of Winchester, Lincoln, Exeter, and Oxford, by several Deans, including the Dean of St. Paul's, and by such a man as Mr. D. C. Lathbury, for many years editor of the "Guardian." On the other hand, men like the Dean of Canterbury, Professor Case (President of Corpus), and Professors Oman and Saintsbury have their answer ready. It is that, if you "un-church" the examination and the degree, you will "de-Christianize" them: you make theology a mere subject for knowledge, like everything else. It is a position which has been advanced with much natural feeling by men who have all their lives regarded Divinity as a study transcending other studies, and as a science which cannot be correlated with that of natural theology or of comparative religion.

While admitting to the full that the arguments on this side have a certain force, we are of opinion that the balance is, nevertheless, in favour of the change..... Matters have advanced already so far that it is hardly to be supposed that, if the forces of conservatism win to-morrow, the dispute will be finally laid at rest. On the other hand, there is a growing feeling, which the recent voting at Cambridge bears out, that something of the kind must at no distant time be done. The degrees cannot in fairness be kept as a close preserve for the Church of England; and, if the change has to come, it had better come with the Church's support, as it would do now.

INDIAN MERCHANTS ACQUITTED.

Two well-dressed Indians, Jehanjie Rustomjee, twenty-six, dealer, and Faredon Bhumgara, thirty-four, merchant, were on April 25 indicated for stealing a carpet, described as the royal carpet, as it was laid down for the King on the occasion of his visit to the Crystal Palace. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and counsel for the prosecution said he had come to the conclusion that the case was one for a civil court. He asked leave to offer no evidence, and added that, in adopting this course, he cast no aspersions on either of the defendants and withdrew all charges against them. A formal verdict of not guilty on all counts was then returned, and the defendants were released.

THE OLD INDIAN NAVY.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

Commander C. R. Low, late of the Indian Navy, writing in the "Times" of April 30 under the above headings, says:—

April 30 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the day when the flag of the old Indian Navy was hauled down in Bombay Harbour, its headquarters since 1662, when the Honourable East India Company was given possession of that famous port by King Charles II. May I be permitted, on behalf of my surviving b other officers, to record in your columns a sketch of the achievements of this ancient and honourable service, of which Col. the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, M. P., who had served on shore with its officers and men in the Mahratta war, declared near a century ago in the House of Commons, that "never had its flag been struck to any ship of equal force of any nationality," and the Service had engaged the navies of Portugal, Holland, France, and the United States?

Raised in 1613, at Surat, for the defence of the Honourable Company's factories against its Portuguese, Dutch, and Mahratta foes, the Service, assisted by a Persian army, captured Ormuz from the Portuguese, whom it finally expelled from the Persian Gulf, whose waters the Indian Navy policed until its abolition 250 years later. Count less were the actions the Service fought with the maritime tribes and corsairs of the "Pirate Coast" in the Gulf, and I have in my possession a jewelled sword, presented in 1826 by the Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar to Commodore Kinghant, I.N., for his services in the suppression of piracy, and purchased and presented by my brother officers to me in recognition of my "History of the Indian Navy."

In the China wars of 1840 and 1860, in the Burmese wars of 1824 and 1852, equally on shore and afloat, in the Mysore and Mahratta compaigns, and the naval operations at Gheriah, Java, Mauritius, New Zealand, Sind, Kurrachee, and Aden; the siege of Mooltan, where the sailors worked a battery of heavy ships' guns; the Indian Mutiny, where the Service landed 1,800 British seamen, with forty-two field pieces, and sixty-five officers (two of whom won the V.C, and of these one survives, and the other found a sailor's grave with his ship and all hands); and, finally, in the supression of piracy and the slave trade throughout the Indian Seas, in small and ill-found sailing ships and in the hottest climates in the world—such in brief is a summary of the services rendered by a navy, efficient, daring, and loyal, with scant recognition or reward.

I have no space to dwell on the magnificent marine surveys conducted by officers of the Indian Navy, in all the seas and coasts from Japan to the Celebes, and from Zanzibar to Suez and Bushire, The Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty, and the Royal Geographical Society, with Fellows like Sir Clements Markham, could enlighten inquirers, as to their accuracy and extent. That fine seaman Admiral Lord Alcester (better known as Sir Beauchamp Seymour) wrote to me thirty-six years ago:—

"The Indian Navy ranked among its officers some of the finest and best men I have ever met during a career of over forty-three years. Their knowledge of Eastern languages and of the countries in which they served so continuously, countries rarely or never visited by my brother officers, was of the greatest possible service to us all. In my opinion no greater mistake was ever made than the abolition of that gallant service."

As the historian of the service and its representative at the coronation of two sovereigns and the obsequies of Queen Victoria and King Edward. I do not despair that another Indian Navy may soon arise, like a Phœnix from its ashes, as I have advocated in your columns and elsewhere, and add still further to the glories of our Indian Empire and the British name.

Finally, we survivors of the old service, few in numbers and full of years, would express our devotion to our king and country. "Morituri te salutamus"!

WATER-DIVINING.

THE TRIALS AT GUILDFORD.

The committee, appointed to observe the trials of water divining organized by the "Sanitary Record and Municipal Engineering" at Guildford at the beginning of last month, have now issued their report. Three sites were selected for the experiments. The first, which is crossed by a sewer, consisted of a bed of gravel which must contain water, since the London Clay lies under it; the second forms the top of a small covered reservoir, the water from which was being intentionally run-off; while in the third there is a sewer, and also a spring which, when it was discovered a few years ago, was yielding about 50,000 gallons an hour.

It cannot be said that the seven diviners who took official part in the proceedings were very successful. Not only did they for the most part disagree with each other, but only one "found" water in the centre of the lawn over the middle of the reservoir and the information they gave about the large spring, when they recognized the existence of anything of the kind, was, to say the least, unprecise.

The conclusions of the committee after comparing the state of facts known to exist with the indications of the diviners, are that, whatever sensitiveness to underground water may exist in certain persons, it is not sufficiently definite and trustworthy to be of practical value, and that the lack of agreement with each other shows that it is more a matter of personal mentality than any direct influence of the water. The committee remark that diviners as a rule confine their attention to small streams of water, and as there are few places where these cannot be found, they may well show a large percentage of success.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

In reply to Col. Yate, who asked; Whether, in view of the call for the establishment of the new school of Oriental languages, he will now take the necessary steps for the immediate appointment of the governing body, etc. on the lines laid down in the Report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London, pages 62, 63, and 198. Mr. Lloyd George says:—No steps can be taken with regard to this question till the final report of Lord Cromer's Oriental Studies Committee is received.

"CARPATHIA'S" CAPTAIN REWARDED.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a gold watch which has been awarded by the Emperor of Austria to Commander A. H. Rostron, R. D., Royal Naval Reserve, formerly master of the steamship *Carpathia*, of Liverpool, in recognition of his services in rescuing certain Austro-Hungarian subjects who were on board the *Titanic*, when she foundered.

THE KING AND THE GUARDS.

SPLENDID REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

His Majesty the King reviewed the Guards on April 28 in Hyde Park, when twelve battalions, the Infantry complement of a division, were formed in line. There were nine battalions of Foot Guards, a composite battalion from the depot at Caterham, and two provisional corps of Army and National Reservists, whose ranks embraced many police and medalled veterans. The King's procession arrived from Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to eleven, and crossed the grass from Apsley Gate to the Guards ground. His Majesty, who rode a dark brown horse, wore the uniform of colonel-in-chief of the Grevadier Guards, with the ribbon of the Garter, and Field-Martial the Duke of Connaught, as colonel of that regiment, wore its uniform and Garter ribbon, and rode with the King. Capt. Prince Arthur of Connaught also accompanied the Sovereign in the uniform of the Royal Scots Greys and wearing the Garter. The King was attended by Major Viscount Crichton and Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, equerries in waiting. The Queen was in a landau drawn by four horses. Her Majesty wore a dark blue costume with a red hat—the colours of the Household Troops—and Princess Many sat by her side in a fawn coat and straw hat trimmed with flowers. Lieut.-Col. Frank Dugdale, equerry to the Queen, was in attendance. The colonels of the Guards Regiments followed the Queen's landau, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., and Field-Marshal Lord Methuen in the uniforms of the Irish and Scots Guards respectively, riding together, followed by General Sir John French, Chief of the Imperial General Staff and aide-de-camp general to the King; Lord Annaly, Lord in waiting; Capt. E. H. Bonham and Capt. Bulkeley, equerries. In rear rode the foreign military attaches. The King had a fine reception from the dense crowd, whose cheering was renewed for the Queen. The front of the royal stand was lined with Guards pensioners from the Royal Hospital, and seated on the stand were the Princess Royal, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, Princess Maud, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, Princess Louis of Battenberg and Princess Victoria Patricia Connaught. The foreign Ambassadors, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for War, the heads of Government offices and many peers and peeresses were also present. The whole setting of the scene, with the scarlet of the Guards against a green background, was a pageant of colour such as probably has not before been seen in the many Park reviews of the past—and these have been historic, from the meeting of Wyatt's men and Queen Mary's in 1554, Albemarle's leading of the past King Charles in 1663, Monmouth's parade of Cavaliers, the Horse Guards inspection in 1715, George III.'s review of the Grenadier Guards, and Queen Victoria's inspection of the Volunteers in 1860.

Rain fell sharply during the whole of the time occupied by the inspection of the line. The King, followed always by the attaches, rode along the front and rear of the troops, saluting the colours as he passed them, and looking closely and critically at each battalion.

The end, the worst end, of the rainstorm came as the troops moved for the march past. They went by first in column of double companies, then, it a reverse direction, in mass of quarter columns, and finally in line of quarter columns. Major-Gen. Codrington was in command of the parade and each regiment was led by its colonel-in-chief, the Grenadiers by the Duke of Connaught, the Coldstreams by General Lord William Saymour, the Scots by Field-Marshal Lord Matheun, and the Irish by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. "Bobs, on a handsome and lively black charger—the smartest soldier of them all, in spite of the weight of more than four-score years—was the hero of the great crowd; next to the King and Queen the warmest cheers were his. One could tell the regiments as they passed by the marching tunes. The senior regiment, of course, had the "British Grenadiers," the Coldstreams the march that also bear their name, for the Scots the pipes skirled "Hieland Laddie," and the Irish stepped it to "St. Patrick's Day," one of the most exhilarating marching air in use in the British Army.

The marching in column of double companies was scarcely worthy, the "Standard" says, of the reputation of the Guards; the lines wavered badly, and distances were not too well kept. Much more impressive was the march past in mass of quarter columns. Here, with the companies in close order, one was impressed by the solidity of the battalions, the steadiness of the steel-tipped ranks, the spring and power of the marching, and the fine physique of all ranks. One was also struck by the extraordinary levelness of the men; they seemed all to be of exactly the same height, as if they had been cast in the same mould, but perhaps the impression was intensified by the perfect cohesion of movement.

The ceremony ended with an advance in review order, a fine spectacle—the earth shook with the even tramp of the battalions, the bayonets gleamed, the silken colours emblazoned with battle honours blew out bravely, the music throbbed. Then followed the most striking incident of the morning. General Codrington gave an order. In an instant every bearskin came off, and the next moment, lifted on the points of thousands of bayonets, they shot up a forest of black mushrooms into the grey sky, while the air was rent with a cheer for the King.

The cheering over, the King addressed the officers commanding the regiments and battalions, for whom General Codrington replied in a brief and loyal speech. Then their Majesties went away to take up a position at Hyde Park Corner to watch the troops march away and, particularly, to get a closer look at the "black" battalions of Reservists, by no means the least interesting of the units on parade. Fine fellows they were, for the most part in the prime of life, and splendid fighting material.

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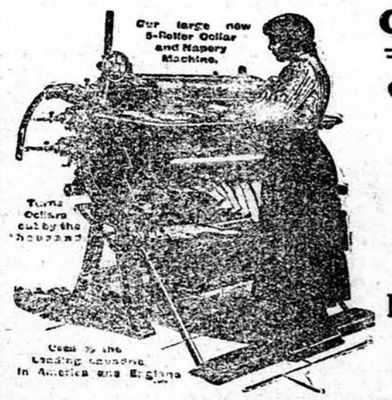
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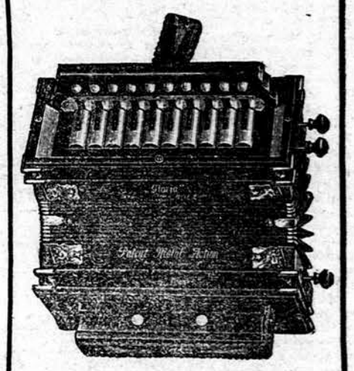

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POLITICAL RIOTS IN LISBON.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT.

Late on April 26th or early on April 27th a group composed of about a hundred men gathered in front of the Engineers' Barracks, at Lisbon, firing shots into the air and crying "Long live the Radical Republic." The demonstrators shouted that conspirators were abroad in the streets and that consequently it was necessary to defend the Republic. The Engineer officers replied that they were at their post to defend Republican institutions, but that they could not leave the barracks. The demonstrators made a further appeal, but without effect and went away. Other barracks were visited.

It is stated that among the extremists who organized the demonstrations were a number of extreme Republicans who, for some reason or other, had been excluded from the party.

The Government, having been informed that disturbances were being arranged by remnants of the Monarchist party and by a group calling themselves Extremist Republicans and the Syndicalists, had taken all necessary measures. The headquarters of the Radical Republican Federation were searched and a quantity of arms was discovered. Thirty individuals who were in the building were arrested. The house was then shut up.

The following officers have been arrested:—General Fausto Guedes, who is on the retired list, and is president of the Radical Republican Federation, Captains Carrazeda de Andrade and Lima Diaz, and Lieutenants Lobo Pimentel, Ernest dos Santos, and Diniz. Other arrests of officers are imminent.

The cruiser "Almirante Reis" has received orders to prepare to sail immediately. It is stated that she will take the prisoners whom she has on board to one of the colonies, where they will be tried.

Later messages state:—

The anti-Government movement was organized by the Federa Cao Republicana and the Federacao Sindicalista. The premises of these associations, which have about 3,000 members of all Republican classes, have been closed by the Government.

Those engaged in the disturbances have spread a rumour that Senhor Magaleaes Lima who is at present at Zurich, is the leader of their movement. Lomelino Freitas is among those arrested. Fresh warrants have identified itself with the motion of the Chamber of Deputies approving of the Government's policy, its vote being also unanimous. The police during fresh house searches have seized more bombs.

Two bombs were thrown on April 28th in front of the barracks of the 13th Infantry Regiment at Villa Real, Traz-os Montes. The windows were broken and the building itself was considerably damaged. At Coimbra 13 workmen have been arrested for attempting to enlist the sympathies of some soldiers. There appears to have been some disturbance on board the Portuguese cruiser "Sao Gabriel" on the night of April 28th. The following announcement was issued by the Government.

Two sailors belonging to the cruiser "Sao Gabriel" on the night of April 28th having fired three shots out to sea at 20 minutes to 2 this morning, the whole crew lined up immediately, and these two sailors also took their places in the ranks. Their identity and the object of their action have not yet been ascertained. Captain Carlos Maia, commanding the cruiser, went on board and found that perfect tranquillity was prevailing among the crew. The Government has taken the measures required by the situation.

The Government is continuing to take all necessary measures to prevent disturbances in Lisbon and throughout the country. The lawyer Senhor Mario Monteiro, editor of the extremist Republican newspaper, "Alvorada," which has been suspended for several weeks, is missing.

[Senhor Magalhaes Lima was the representative of the Republic in London before its recognition by the British Government. Senhor Lima is the founder of the newspaper "O Seculo." While Portugal was under the dictatorship of Senhor Franco he travelled abroad in the active propagation of Republican doctrines.]

HOW THE PLOT WAS DISCOVERED.

It now appears that the Government first knew of the conspiracy through the indiscretion of some army and navy officers whose conversation was overheard in a cafe by Carbonarics. These informed the Government, which at once took the necessary measures. Several of the soldiers who have been arrested are old Republicans who distinguished themselves in the October revolution but who are dissatisfied with the present Administration. The persons under arrest in the police stations were conveyed to-day to the Prefecture of Police, where they were submitted to examination. They all declared that they had had no other object than to further the interets of the Republic.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER

Dr. Affonso Costa, the Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Apr. 28th read a statement regarding the conspiracy in the capital:—

The Government was throughout aware of the preparations that were being made in Lisbon. It knew the most active organizers of the movement, their ambitions, their plans, and their methods, which were inspired by criminal malevolence and hypocrisy. The Government might have intervened before any over act was perpetrated, but it did not do so, as it wished every one to see clearly their criminal, anti-patriotic, and anti-Republican intentions. The Government hoped to see them maintain their aggressive attitude for the few minutes which would have justified rigorous oppression, but they displayed infinite cowardice. The Government will act in such a manner that all without exception shall recognize that it is more and more difficult and dangerous to indulge in criminal acts in Portugal.

The south-west Monsoon is stated by experts to have arrived in Colombo, a correspondent writes. "A strong south-west wind has been blowing for several days, and has brought great relief from the heat. Hitherto, however, there has been comparitively little rain.

LOBSTERS do not keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in hot weather in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is AUBRY SISTER'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay Phone No. 706.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE AS STUDIO.

In the course of an interview in the "Daily Mail," Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, the donor to the nation of the picture of the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary, which Mr. John Lavery has painted, quotes a phrase of the artist's. Mr. Lavery has told me (he said) that he has never received more courtesy and consideration nor has he ever experienced keener interest taken in the progress of any of his paintings. With a touch of his Irish humour he said that from the middle of February, when the sittings commenced, he felt that Buckingham Palace became his studio.

DON JAIME'S STRATAGEM.

An amusing story of a stratagem employed by Don Jaime to outwit the French authorities and address 200 Carlist pilgrims travelling to Lourdes is published by the Catalonian newspapers (says the "New York Herald," Paris edition.)

Don Jaime, who had been informed that he would not be allowed to proceed from Pau to Lourdes, intimated to his followers that he would stand by the side of the railway line two kilometres from Lourdes station. When their special train reached the appointed spot, the Carlist pilgrims pulled the alarm signal and the train stopped.

While several of the Carlists kept watch over the engine-driver to see that he did not proceed, Don Jaime made a long speech, at the close of which the train was allowed to proceed.

OXYGEN SHAPED.

The boredom of Royal ceremonies and progresses must be a heavy addition to the burden of a crown. But we may hope that King George has got a little amusement occasionally from his visits to the industrial districts. The other day, according to a correspondent (says the "Manchester Guardian"), he was watching a cunning workman in pottery, and asked a number of kindly questions about the craft. "I suppose you make them in various shapes?" he inquired. "Yes, your Majesty," answered the potter, "we make 'em in round, square, and oxygen."

"SEEING."

Those who have been blind from birth will often express themselves as having seen such-and-such (says the "Glasgow News"). They are, of course, merely using the common form of speech, but the effect is sometimes amusing, as witness my encounter recently with a blind man who was loquacious on the sort-comings of his landlord. "Noo just look at the broken plaister on that roof," he said, "I'am fair seek lookin' at the laths sticken' out. And the rats!—they've ta'en possession o' the hail place—great big chats, as big as that doug sittin' there." I looked to the corner of the room where his pointing finger indicated, and there, sure enough, sat the dog.

BREAKING THE SILENCE.

Visitors to Bayreuth for the coming Wagner Centenary (the "Manchester Guardian" points out) must be prepared for the fact that there is no applause in the Festival Theatre at the close of "Parsifal." On one occasion after the fall of the curtain the long, impressive silence which intervenes before any movement is made was first broken by a cheerful American gentleman, who rose with a sigh of relief and remarked with considerable satisfaction, "Well, I guess the next best thing to that is a strawberry ice!" And taking his hat he headed for the nearest cafe.

TRANSPORTABLE FLYING MACHINES.

GERMAN TESTS POSTPONED.

Owing to a combination of cricumstances, the official competition organised by the Prussian War office in order to test the merits of various designs of transportable flying machines has had to be postponed. The conditions of entry are not published, but it is known that they chiefly concerned speedy folding and unfolding in preparation for transport or fligh, solidity of construction, and areal reability. The tests were to consist of the preparation of a machine for transport within a given time, the carriage a certain distance on a motor wagon, and a flight of a certain distance within a given time.

By the beginning of this week only two of the twenty makers of flying machines with factories in Germany had entered their names. The trials were to have been held on the great military ground at Doberitz, near Berlin. One of the two firms, however, had to sent word that their machine was not yet ready, whilst through the negligence of a railway official the machine entered by the other firm was destroyed by fire whilst en route for Doberitz. The inquisitive railway empolyee, wishing to examine the machine at night, held his lamp too near, and set fire to the benzine-saturated hull. The tests have, therefore, been postponed until next month.

It is now understood that as the result of the impromptu to flight of the Zeppelin airship Z4 and its surprising sojourn at Luneville the Zeppelin works have decided that in future the secrets oft their giant airships shall not be so easily the pray of the predatory or praying foreigner. Consequently, instead of making trial flights from Friedrichshafen, the new Zeppelins will be schooled at Postdam, where the branch works of the Zeppelin company are now nearing completion.

WEST AFRICAN FEVERS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed the following gentlemen to be a Commission to study the nature and the relative frequency of the fevers occurring among the Europeans, natives, and others, in West Africa, especially with regard to yellow fever and its minor manifestations:—Sir James Kingston Fowler, K. C. V. O., M. D., D Sc., F R. C. P. (Chairman), Major Sir Ronald Ross, K. C. B., F R S., M. D., F. R. C. S., D. P. H. I. M. S., (retired), Col. Sir William Leishman, F. R. S., M. B., K. H. P., R. A. M. C., Professor W. J. R. Simpson, C. M. G., M. D., Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg and the Right Hon. H. H Asquith, M. P., Prime Minister.

QUEEN'S STATUE FOR DELHI.

The King and Queen, with Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Prince Valdemar, honoured Sir George Frampton, R.A., with a visit at Carlton Hill this week, to inspect a bust of His Majesty, which is now completed. Sir George Frampton is also commissioned to execute a life-sized statute of the Queen for Dehli, and the sketch model of this was seen.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"HIGH TEA."

What constitutes "high tea" asks a lady correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph"? The legislators of the nation have gravely drawn a hard and fast line between eggs and haddocks as articles of consumption in the tea room of the House of Commons; but the housekeeper is not greatly assisted by the distinction. If eggs poached on anchovy toast may be included in the tea menu, why not an omelet which may run into many variations aux fines herbes or au jambon? Sardines are quite legitimate additions to the tea table after walking or hard exercise in the country, and must the addition of fish to the fare be a matter of size? Shrimps, it is true, have been from time immemorial a favourite accompaniment to the humbler tea, whereas lobsters are rarely placed in the same position. At the very aristocratic end of the scale, the tartelette of fruit delicately tossed in fine syrup is served, though it would be a daring innovator who would introduce an apple pie. The problem is a difficult one, but actual bulk seems rather to enter into the solution. Superior persons, of course, at once question whether "high tea" survives at all. To such it seems to be a custom so entirely provincial as to be beneath their consideration. But it is an institution that the theatre manager has good cause to approve, for the playgoers from the suburbs find it an exceedingly useful meal, before they come up for the evening's amusement. The ladies of the family do not want a dinner at, say, a quarter to six, and something more substantial than the ordinary four o'clock refreshment is desirable. Hence cook will send up something dainty in smoked salmon, chicken mousses, and sandwiches, which will meet all requirements in a satisfactory manner. Meantime the breadwinner will find what he requires in the City, and after the entertainment these can be a cheery supper. The fact that the supper is now such an important feature in the programme of the restaurant is in itself proof that no inconsiderable proportion of their patrons have not had a late dinner, as the people who want a supper after this heavy meal are certainly few and far between.

IN THE CITY.

One of the reasons alleged against any additions to the usual bread and butter, muffins and cakes of the afternoon repast, is that heavier fare, in conjunction with tea is indigestible. But the majority take tea at breakfast, when fish, both salt and fresh, ham, bacon, and sausages, kidneys and chops, may, together or severally, be provided, and the average person in good health suffers no ill-effects from doing so. On this point, however, a medical authority points out that, while the general public have a hankering after something a little more substantial than ordinary afternoon tea fare, there is no reason that they should not enjoy it, always provided that the tea be freshly infused and not over drawn, and that, indeed, there is much to be urged in its favour. The City clerk and the girl typist may certainly be reckoned as adherents to the principle of "high tea." A glance at the attractions offered by the tea shops and at what is ordered by their patrons is quite convincing on this point. Potted meats, German sausages, patties, cold fish, rissoles, poached eggs, and various trifles that a former generation would have called "relishes" are all ordered with the cup of tea or coffee, and the meal undoubtedly fills a real want in the domestic economy of those who live in lodgings and want their evenings for recreation, for classes, or for any of the interests now open to young men and women. A satisfying meal is secured at a minimum of cost in this manner, while the temptation to alcoholic drink is, of course, entirely absent at such places.

THE FASHIONABLE MEAL.

It would be resented perhaps if the phrase "high tea" were applied to the meal as it is served at the ultra-fashionable restaurants or in the best private houses. But unquestionably five o'clock tea whether for two or three friends together, for an at home, or for an afternoon, reception constantly tends to become more elaborate. There will assuredly be an array of sandwiches of the daintiest type made of foie gras and the most delicate of fish pastes. The finger-roll often has the interior crumb removed and place filled by some cunningly compounded cream, into which shrimps, flaked salmon mushrooms, and other good things, enter. Straw-verries and cream are quite essential during the summer months, and choice fruit is often served. As to confectionery there will be the finest of chocolates and bon-bons procurable, and in no stinted supply. Iced coffee, lemonade, orange-ale, and various cups will certainly be offered at a party, even if this is a small one. A wide variety of cakes, both cut in slices and in the smart little paper cases which allow them to be taken without calling for the removal of the glove, will, of course, be on the tables, and, in short there will be all the requirements for a thoroughly satisfying meal. The considerate hostess, too, will take care that there are numerous small tables at which the guests may sit to enjoy the good things in comfort. The mode may change as to what is served; but in reality the fashionable tea of the moment differs only as regards modern taste from the boiled eggs and the cold ham that would have been an inevitable element in the "high tea" of two or three decades ago.

RAILWAY TRAVEL IN RUSSIA.

PEOPLE WHO PAY NO FARE.

A St. Petersburg correspondent say the statistical report of the State Railways of Russia, just published, shows by an amusing array of figures that for some people, at least, it costs little indeed to travel by rail in Russia. Among the dismissals and punishments inflicted in the course of the year, 315 guards and 133 subordinates dismissed, and 6575 guards and 10,473 fined, are all catalogued as having helped wayfarers along their way without sufficient regard for the law, which decrees that journeys by railway in Russia, as in England or Siam, shall be paid for.

But these odd 20,000 punishments can scarcely be said to meet the needs of the case, as in the course of a year nearly a million passengers defrauded the State railways management. The exact number is 904,118. Altogether as much as £110,000 was found to be due for fares unpaid. Nearly half the money was paid at once, a quarter was paid later on free will, and for the payment of the rest the authorities were compelled to go to law.

Naturally most of the guards and subordinate employees received slight "commission" from the passengers they help. Calculating that only a third, or at the highest estimate a half, of the cheap travellers are caught, the effect on the railway balance-sheet must be very considerable. It is amusing to note, however, that for the time being the department expresses itself almost satisfied. In earlier years it is explained, the number of passengers without tickets who got off free was much greater.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Tata Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready, for emergencies. Beware of substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DR LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra). Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LEMON & Co. LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

OVER-TAXATION LIMITS SIZE OF CITIES.

In a recent issue of the "Wall Street Journal," attention is drawn to the fact that the final determining factor in the growth of cities is the taxation, which history has shown us tends to run to very high and burdensome limits in the greatest and most rapidly growing cities of the world. Attention is drawn to the fact that Mommsen has shown that the water-tax receipts proved that in the time of Hadrian, the population of Rome was not less than 1,400,000. To-day it is less than 400,000, and our contemporary draws the conclusion that the people were taxed out of the city. London has slowed down in its rate of growth, and attention is drawn to the fact that increasing taxation, due to the very costly works of improvement now being undertaken, may ultimately act with similar effect on the city of New York.

SIXTEEN-MILE TUNNELS THROUGH THE ROCKIES.

One of the most striking developments of present-day engineering is the great expense which the railroad companies do not hesitate to incur in building tunnels of unprecedented length with a view to decreasing their grades across the mountain summits. The latest announcement in this connection is that of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which states it is going to undertake the construction shortly of a tunnel that will be by far the longest yet constructed. It is to be built below its pass through the Rocky Mountains. It will be 16 miles in length and will cost dols. 14,000,000. This is some four miles longer than the well-known Simplon Tunnel through the Alps and the estimated time of construction is seven years.

FIGURES OF A FOUR DAYS' RAINSTORM.

The Weather Bureau estimates that in the four days' rainstorm which devastated certain towns and villages in the upper watershed of the Ohio River, sufficient water fell to cover fifteen million acres of land to a depth of one foot. This represents between five and six thousand billion gallons of water. In the presence of such eccentricity of nature, the works of man, whether they be restraining reservoirs or artificial banks or what not, become mere pygmies and utterly futile for restraint. A four-day rainfall which will cover such a State as Ohio with a depth of seven inches, is a phenomenon of nature which is beyond all possibilities of control by any appliances that are known in the present stage of engineering knowledge. All we can hope for is to mitigate disaster. Absolutely to prevent it would probably call for works of a magnitude which is utterly beyond our present ingenuity and resources.

ELECTROLYSIS AND CONCRETE REINFORCING.

The effect of electrolysis on the iron reinforcing rods of concrete was demonstrated at the recent Cement Show in Chicago, by an exhibit of the National Bureau of Standards. It was shown that local currents are set up in the iron due to moisture and impurities, producing iron oxide, which, as it occupies a much larger volume than the iron, exerts a pressure that eventually results in cracking the concrete. To determine the amount of this pressure, a steel cylinder with a bore of 1.5-inch internal diameter was fitted with a steel rod of one-inch diameter and the space between was filled with cement. This was then immersed in water and the iron core was connected to an electric circuit. By measuring the expansion of the outer cylinder, it was found that the oxidation of the iron core produced a maximum pressure of 4,700 pounds per square inch. A column of concrete, one foot long and six inches in diameter, and provided with an iron core, was immersed in water and subjected to fifty volts with the iron core as the anode. In three hours time the specimen was cracked. A bulletin on these experiments is being prepared by the Bureau of Standards.

THREADING CONDUITS PNEUMATICALLY.

A new apparatus has been designed for threading conduits. It has the advantage of being able to pass around several bends which would be difficult if not impossible with the ordinary fish-tape method. A "traveller" is provided which consists of a series of washers loosely fitting the interior of the conduit. This traveller is connected to a string or cord which passes through a tub into a compressed-air tank, where it is coiled up on a reel. In service, the tank is first filled with air to a pressure of about 20 pounds by means of a hand pump, then the traveller is inserted in the conduit, the end of which is sealed by a plung on the end of the tube, and a valve is opened, permitting the air to pass out into the conduit and blow the traveler through, drawing the string with it. This string is then used to draw wire which, in turn, may be used for hauling a heavy cable through the conduit.

STERILIZING MILK WITH ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has been carrying on a number of experiments at Washington, D. C., in the use of ultra-violet rays for the sterilization of milk. The milk is spread out in a thin layer by means of a drum revolving at high speed, which picks up the milk from one trough and conveys it to another. While on the drum it is subjected to the ultra-violet rays. Then it is picked up from the second trough by a second drum and conveyed to a sterile flask. A quartz mercury-vapor lamp generates the ultra-violet rays to which the thin film of milk is exposed. It has been found that by this treatment the bacterial contents is greatly reduced. However, when the milk is exposed for a sufficient length of time or in a film thin enough to produce a much larger reduction in the bacteriae content, it is given a disagreeable flavour which renders it unfit for the market.

SELF-LIGHTING KINETOSCOPE.

By the use of a small dynamo mounted along with the crank mechanism of a moving picture machine, the Pathe firm of Paris are now able to produce a machine which is self-contained and furnishes its own current for the lamp. This makes and independent apparatus which can be set up anywhere and is at once ready for use. Where a current supply is not at hand, this will be very convenient. The idea is being applied in a simplified apparatus of recent design, and it is intended to be used extensively in home or schools, as the picture machine is now recognized to have an educational value, besides giving recreation. One point which lessens complication is the use of an over-volted metallic filament lamp, and by increasing the current much above the standard the lamp, gives a very bright, light thus projecting a good image on the screen. Such a lamp will burn for 8 or 10 hours and can be replaced very cheaply. Thus the usual arc lamp, which amateurs may find more difficult to work, is not needed here. The new machine also has incombustible films of prepared celluloid, of somewhat smaller size than the standard. In this way the machine is well within the reach of amateurs, as now there is scarcely anything to be attended to.

THE TERCENTENARY OF LOGARITHMS.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh is planning to hold an International Mathematical Congress in June, 1914, to celebrate the tercentenary of the publication of John Napier's "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio." The entertainments will include a garden party at Merchiston, of which Napier was laird.

NAMES OF MINOR PLANETS.

The names of the minor planets, or asteroids, since the number of known bodies of this class began increasing by leaps and bounds, with the introduction of photographic methods of search, have furnished astronomers with the opportunity of commemorating all sorts of persons and things, mythical and otherwise. One of them, No. 594, has just been named "Mireille," after the heroine of a celebrated "Provincal" poem by Frederic Mistral. This name was proposed by Camille Flammarion (of course!) and has been accepted by Dr. Max Wolf, who discovered the planet in question in 1906.

METEOROLOGICAL WORK OF THE "SCOTIA."

In connection with the ice-patrol of the North Atlantic which is being organized by the British Board of Trade and several steamship companies, it is announced that the vessel to be used for this purpose, the "Scotia," will carry a trained meteorologist, and that upper-air observations will be made by means of kites and kite-meteorographs, which have been supplied by Dr. Assmann, Director of the Lindenberg Observatory. It is also announced that the wireless equipment of the vessel has been furnished free by the Marconi Company. Two wireless operators will be carried. The vessel will be stationed off the east coast of North America, to the north of the usual shipping routes, to watch the break-up of the ice and report on its movement toward the shipping routes.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

A "German-South American Institute" has been founded, with headquarters at the Technical High School in Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of furthering both intellectual and commercial relations between Germany and Latin America. The ambitious programme of this institution includes the interchanges of literature, especially periodical publications; the publication of directories and handbooks for the countries concerned, the preparation of German, Spanish, and Portuguese, editions of appropriate works on the arts and sciences, and so on. The Institute will be divided into a large number of sections, according to countries and subjects, and each member will affiliate with one or more of these.

ELECTRICITY FROM SAWDUST.

The city of Voncouver, British Columbia, has been greatly annoyed by the smoke from sawmills and lumber mills. To overcome this nuisance, a company has been formed to supply these mills with electric power. As fuel for the generating plant, however, it is planned to use the sawdust from the lumber mills' waste heaps. As the power is obtained in this way from a waste product, electricity can be furnished at greatly reduced rates, and not only is the smoke nuisance abated, but the problem of disposing of enormous piles of sawdust is also solved.

PRIMITIVE ART.

The numerous discoveries in the way of mural paintings and drawings of paleolithic caverns which have been made in Europe of late are well "resumed" and illustrated in the recent publications made under the auspices of the Prince of Monaco, and the two volumes relate to pictorial art of the epoch known as "Magdelenian." The first discoveries made at Altamira, Spain, in 1872, were followed by many others, and these confirmed the existence of a quaternary art of remarkable value. Systematic researches in a great number of caverns showed that this art was spread over other regions, for instance in France, where M. Riviere published the drawings from the La Mouthe cavern in the Dordogne region. Handsome and large-sized polychrome frescoes then came to light in the Combarelles and other caves which belonged to the same family. Then a careful study of the subject was taken up and the publication decided upon, owing to the Prince of Monaco's liberality. Messrs. Captain, Breuil ond others, who were active workers, now determine the form and position of the caverns, then give a description of the ornamentation, and draw a parallel between the animal forms and those of existing animals or of animal remains which we possess.

CHINA WAY'S OF PRAYER.

The request of the Chinese Republican Government to the Christian Churches throughout China for the holding of services of prayer on April 27 for the success of the new National Assembly and the new Government received an almost world-wide response.

In Great Britain both the Established and the Free Churches received the suggestion with great cordiality, and in cathedrals, churches, and chapels throughout the land special prayers for the future welfare of China were offered up.

The subject was also referred to in many sermons, but some of the preachers frankly said they did not know what thought there might be behind the request. There was a very great demand for the forms of prayer issued by the S.P.G. and the C.M.S., and at the request of the Sunday School Union over 10,000 affiliated Sunday schools, containing 2,244,6 8 teachers and scholars, also observed the day as one of intercession for China.

In London references to the subject were made in sermons by Canon Newbolt at St. Paul's, Archdeacon Wilberforce at Westminster Abbey, Dr. Campbell Morgan at Westminster Chapel, and the Rev. R. J. Campbell at the City Temple.

The churche's in Australia offered prayers for the Chinese Parliament and people, in response to the appeal of the missionaries in China.

The response made in Great Britain and America to China's appeal for a day of intercession on the inauguration of the new parliamentary "regime" created a deep impression throughout the Chinese nation. The Press commented with gratitude on the news regarding the action taken by the heads of the various religious communities in England, declaring that it marked the forging of new links binding East and West with ties of human sympathy shining in the light of Divine inspiration.

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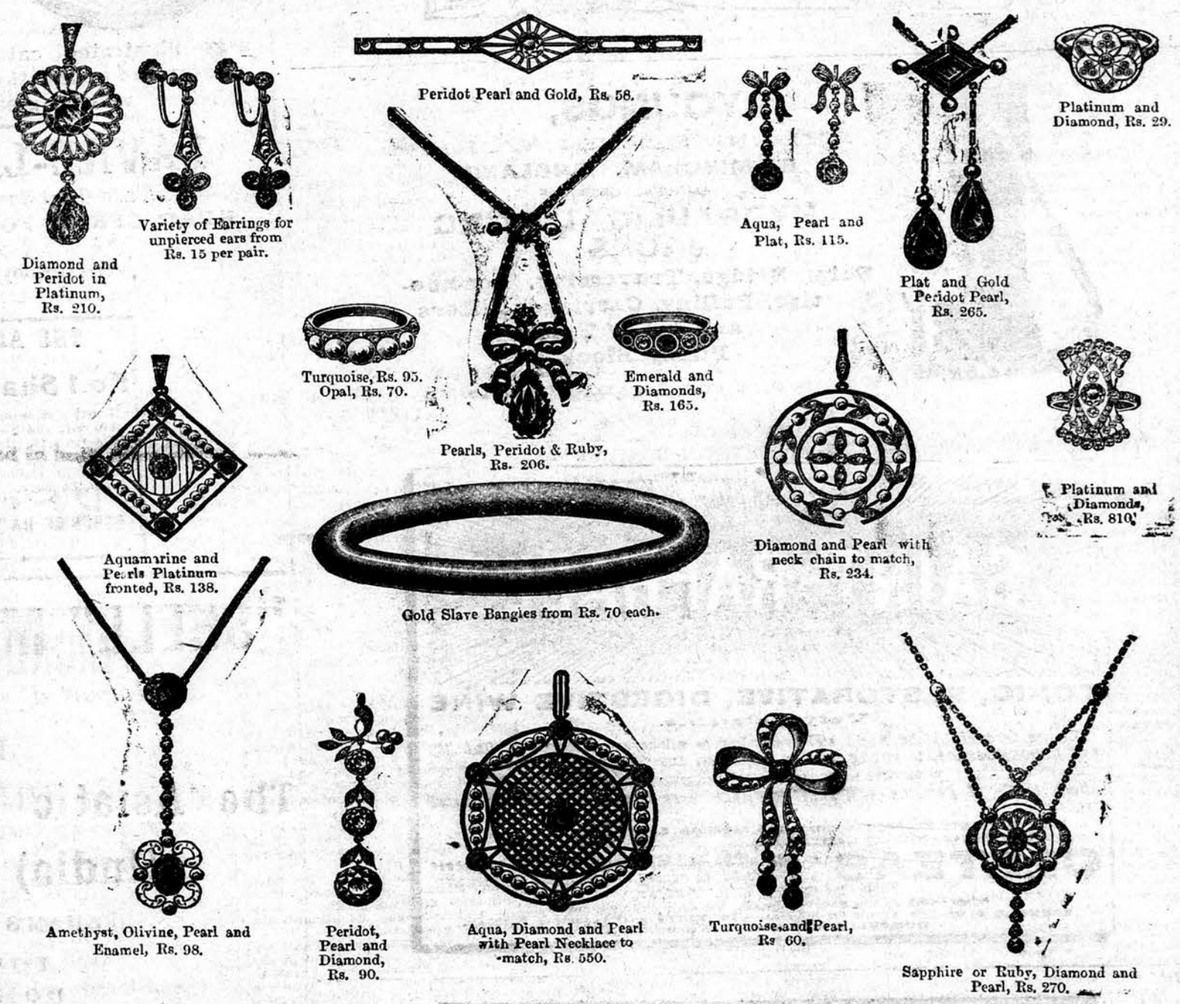
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